

S. L. James
1782

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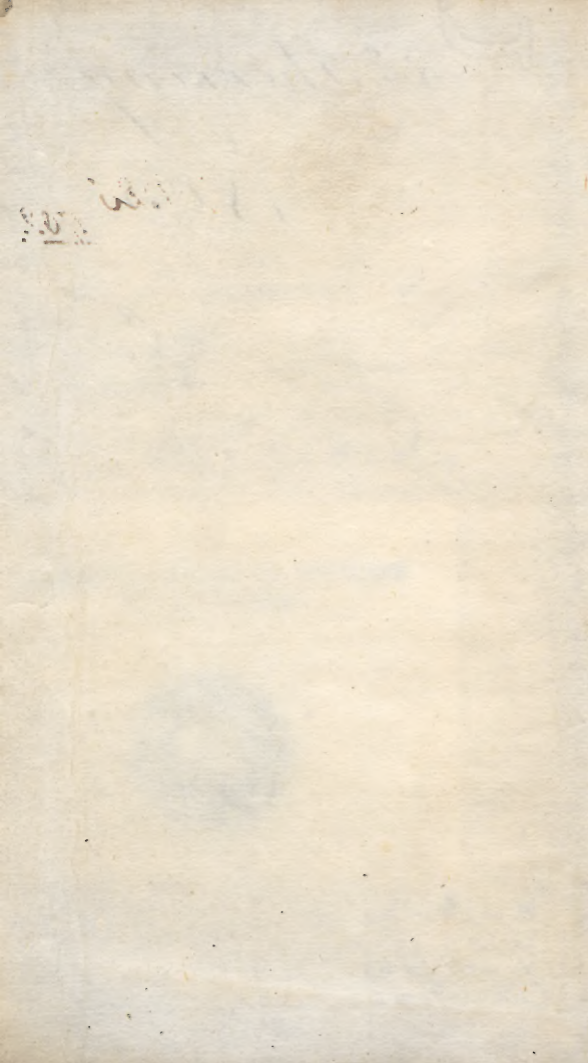
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THE
YOUNG SURGEONS
DICTIONARY;
S. L. O. R., James 1702
PUPILS INSTRUCTOR:

WHEREIN

Their Terms are explained from the best GREEK Authors;

AND

AN INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY,

By inserting the Definition of the Structure of Man.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS,

CHEMICAL AND GALENICAL,

IN LATIN AND ENGLISH:

TOGETHER WITH

RULES FOR CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,

AND

A TABLE OF ALL THE CHARACTERS

USED IN

SURGERY AND PHYSIC.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE
YOUNG SURGEON'S
DICTIONARY

OR
PUPIL'S INSTRUCTOR

IN
THE
ARTS AND MYSTERIES OF SURGERY

AN INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY

BY JAMES H. HUNTER, ESQ.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS

CHEMICAL AND GALLENICAL

IN LATIN AND ENGLISH

ADORNED WITH

PLATES FOR CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS

A TABLE OF ALPHABETICAL



SUBJECTS AND PHYSIOLOGY

THE SECOND EDITION

BY J. H. HUNTER, ESQ.

REVISED BY J. B. ROBERTSON, ESQ.

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

CUSTOM has made it almost necessary to say something prefatory to every work that appears in the world, though of ever so little importance; but that is not the reason of this compliance, as I am convinced an apology may be expected, for venturing to publish a book of this kind, among the multitude of Lexicons, Dictionaries, &c. that have appeared, in order to explain the sense and derivation of all the technical terms, in every branch of physick and surgery; and I believe it will not appear unsatisfactory on the perusal of this, by observing in what particulars it differs from

every other. My first view was its conciseness, by not inserting obsolete words, such as are used only in a few authors, and those likewise that are used by one single author, merely on his own authority; by avoiding all pompous definitions, or giving variety of such as seem mere conjectures, of which there are multitudes to be met with in voluminous writers; by laying aside all these terms that are merely physical, and have no relation to surgery, it being calculated only for the use of Pupils in that art; by avoiding all descriptions of instruments, medicines, or their qualities, unless it has some immediate relation to the etymology of the word to be explained; and by thus contracting it to a small volume, the price is low, and the book convenient for the pocket; which to those it is intended for are reasonable considerations. In every one
of

of these articles it differs from most Dictionaries in use amongst us, as it is not very expensive to the buyer, nor in a language useless to an English reader: besides, in this volume, you are not obliged frequently to put up with the physical sense of a word, when you are desirous of the etymology; nor in this are you obliged, as in many others, to take derivation on conjecture, that looks like a thorough inacquaintance of the subject or language. If at any time, this science should be the subject of conversation, in which a young surgeon should corrupt any of his terms, it would make a very ill impression on the bye-stander, acquainted with the language from whence it is derived; and by this means, even a proficient in his business may be looked on as an ignorant quack, from the abuse of the terms he ought to be well acquainted with.

and is what every man of credit should endeavour to avoid. What has been said, it is presumed will be a sufficient apology for the publication, of what was at first collected for amusement only; nor, indeed, would it ever have appeared abroad, but at the desire of particular friends. If the manner in which it is executed, should need no censure, it is owing entirely to the friendly assistance of a gentleman as unexceptionable as any in the physical world, whose kind assistance has added much to the advantage of this useful little Tract.



THE
YOUNG SURGEON'S
DICTIONARY.



A B

A B A P T I S T O N, *Trepanum*. An Instrument used in the Operation of the *Trepan*, so called from a privative, and βαπτίζω to dip, it being prevented by its Rim or Circle from plunging into the Brain.

Abarticulatio. That Species of Articulation that has manifest Motion. See *Diarthrosis*.

Abdomen. The Cavity of the Body from the *Diaphragm* downwards to the *Os Pubis*. *Martinius* and others derive it from *abdere* to hide, *Omentum* the Caul. But the Characteristick Letter of *Omentum* (which is *t*) being left out, I chuse to follow *Vossius* in his *Etymology*, who makes it only a Termination, and says as from *lego Legumen*, so from *abdo Abdomen*.

Abductio.

Abductio. When the Ends of the Bones stand at a great Distance in a Fracture, from *ab* and *duco*, to draw : from whence likewise the

Abductores. Muscles so called from their Use, the Antagonists to *Adductores*.

Abomasum. The fourth Ventricle in Animals that chew the Cud. The first of which is called *Venter*, or rather *Ventriculus*, the Word used for it in *Aristotle* being *χοιλία*, the second *Reticulum*, and the third *Omasus*. See *Omasus*.

Abortio. The untimely Exclusion of the *Fœtus*, from *ab*, which in Composition, according to *Martinius*, implies *Defect*, and *Orior* to arise. *Aborior*, *intempestive orior*, ut *ab* significet *Vitium*: See *Martinius* in *Aborior*.

Abrasio. A superficial raising of the Skin, from *abrado* to rub off.

Abscessus. A Cavity containing Matter, from *abs* and *cedo* to retire ; because the Parts are dis-united by the Matter contained.

Abscissio. The cutting off any Part, from *ab* and *scindo* to cut.

Absorb, to drink, consume.

Abstergentia. Cleansing Medicines, from *abstergeo* to wipe off.

Acantha. Is properly any sort of Thorn, but is sometimes used for the *Spina Dorsi*, or Spine of the Back-Bone, from *ακμή Cuspis*, a Point.

Acanthabolus. An Instrument to pull out a Thorn with, from *ἀκανθα Spina*, a Thorn, and *βάλλω ejicio*, to throw out.

Acatharsia. Is that Filth or Impurity in a diseased Body which is not yet purged off ; from *αρον*, and *καθαίρω purgo*, to purge.

Acceleratores. Muscles so called from their Use, which is *accelerare* to *hasten* the Urine.

Aceretio. Growing together, as it sometimes happens to the Fingers when the Skin is by any Accident taken off. Also an Increasing, from *ad* and *cresco* to *grow to*.

Acerides. Plaisters without Wax, from *a non*, *κηρός* and *Cera*, *Wax*.

Actabulum. The Socket for the Head of the Thigh-Bone; so called from its Resemblance to the *Acetabulum* or *Cruet* of the Ancients.

Achlys, *ἀχλὺς*, *Caligo.* A *Dimness* of the Eyes, a *Primitive* in the *Greek*.

Achores. Ulcers of the Head running from a small Orifice, for which reason *Galen* derives it from *a non*, and *χῶρος* *Locus*, *Space*: these Eruptions having a very small Vent. But the *Etymologicum Magnum* thinks that *ἀχλὺς* is used for *ἀχλὺς*, (only throwing out the *υ*) which comes from *ἄχνη*, by which was meant any thing light and sof., as the Chaff of Corn, the Froth of the Sea, the Down of Fruit, or Dandriff of the Head.

Acid, four, sharp, opposite to *alkali*.

Acinesia, *Immobilitas.* A privation of Motion, from *a non*, and *κινέω* *moveo* to *move*.

Aciniformis. The Epi het to one of the Coats of the Eye, from *Forma* its Resemblance to *Acinus* a *Grape* or *Berry*.

Acme, *Ἀκμή.* The third State of a Disease, in which the Dilemper is at its Height. It signifies also the Vigour of Constitution, from *a non* and *ἄμνω* *lassesco*, to be *weary*.

Acop.m. A Medicine to cure Weariness; from *a non* and *κοπῆ*, *Lassitudo*, *Weariness*.

Acoustica. Medicines to prevent Deafness, from ἀκούω *audio* to *hear*.

Acrochordones. Warts with large Heads, and small Roots; that seem to hang by a String, from ἄκρον *Summum* the *extreme Part*, and χορδή a *String*.

Acromion. The upper Process of the Shoulder-Bone; from ἄκρον *Summus* the *Top* of ὤμος *Humerus*, the *Shoulder*.

Acromphalum. The Middle of the Navel, from ἄκρον *Summus* the *Tip* of ὀμφαλόν *Umbilicus*, the *Navel*.

Acropis. An Inarticulation of the Voice arising from an Imperfection in the End of the Tongue, from ἄκρον *Summus*, and ἄψ *Vox*, the *Voice*. It is used once adjectively in the spurious Works of *Hippocrates*, but no where determined in its Signification or Orthography,

Acroposthia. The Extremity of the *Præputium*, from ἄκρον *Summus*, the *End* of πρέσθην *Præputium*, the *Skin of the Yard*.

Acropylon. The Extremity of the *Glans* that is naked, from ἄκρον *Summus* and ψυλός *Nudus*, *naked*.

Acroteriasmus. The Amputation of any extreme Part, ἀκρωτηρίαζω signifies to cut off the extreme Parts, of the Body, from Ἀκρωτηρία, *Extremities*; and that from ἄκρον *Summus*.

Adductores Musculi. From adduco to draw to.

Adenoides. The Epithet to the *Prostata*, from ἀδέν the Genitive Case of ἄδνη *Glandula*, a *Gland*, and ἰδής *Forma*, *Shape*.

Adiapneustia. A Difficulty in Perspiration, from ἀ non δια *per*, *through*, and πνέω *Spiro*, to *breathe*.

Adnata. The Epithet to the outward Coat of the Eye, called also *Conjunctiva*, it adheres to the *Cornea*; from ἀδνασκειν to grow to.

Ægilops. A Distemper in the Eye to which Goats are much subject, from *αἰγός* the Genitive Case of *αἶξ* Caper, a Goat, and *ὤψ* Oculus, the Eye.

Ægirion. Unguentum Populeon, from *αἰγίριος* Populus, the Poplar-Tree.

Ægyptiacum Unguentum. An Ointment so called from its Colour, tho' it is rather of a dusky brown, than the Colour of an Egyptian.

Aeromeli. A certain sweet Dew, from *αἶρος* the Genitive Case of *ἀήρ* Air, *μελί* Mel, Honey.

Æther, a fine fluid, supposed in, and above our gross air, even as far as the fixed stars.

Æthiops. A Chymical Preparation, so called from its Colour, which is like *αἰθίοψ*, a Black-moor, from *αἶδω* Uro to burn, and *ὤψ* Vultus, the Countenance.

Ætholices. Hot, fiery Pustules, from *αἶδω* uro, to burn.

Ætiologia. A Treatise of the Causes of Diseases, from *αἰτίον* Causa, and *λόγος* Sermo, a Discourse.

Aglossostomographia. The Title of a German Author's Book that describes a Mouth without a Tongue, from *α non*, and *γλῶσσα* Lingua, a Tongue; *στόμα* Os, a Mouth, and *γράφη* Scriptura, a Treatise.

Agonia. A violent Passion, or Agony, from *ἀγών* Certamen, a Struggle. Sometimes it is used for a Defect of Seed, and is then derived from *α non* and *σπέρμα* Semen, Seed; in which Sense, tho' it be short in the Antepenult, it must be lengthened for Sound's sake.

Aistherium. The common Sensory in the Brain, from *αἰσθάνομαι* Sentio, to perceive.

Albuginea Oculi. The Tunica adnata which makes the White of the Eye; from *Album*, white, as is likewise,

Albumen Ovi. The White of an Egg.

Alæ Nasi. The Wings or Sides of the Nose.

Alexipharmaca. Medicines that expel Poison of any kind, from ἀλίξω *arceo* to drive away, and φάσμα *Venenum*, Poison.

Alexipyreta. Medicines against Fevers, from ἀλίξω *arceo*, to drive away, πῦρ *Ignis*, Fire.

Alexiterium. Any Preservative Medicine, from ἀλίξω *arceo*, to drive away.

Aliformis Musculus. A Muscle in *Forma*, the Shape, of *Ala*, a Wing.

Alkali, a fixed salt from calcined plants, opposite to *acid*.

Allantoides. A Membrane that envelops the *Fœtus*, from ἀλλᾶς *Farcimen*, or *Intestinum fartum*, a Gut stuffed, and ἴδος *Forma*, Shape.

Alogotrophia. The undue or unnatural Nourishment of any Part, from ἄλογος *unreasonable*, and τροφή *Nutrimētum*, Nourishment.

Alopecia. The Falling off the Hair, a Distemper frequent with ἀλώπειξ *Vulpes*, the Fox.

Alphitidon. The Epithet to a Fracture, when the Bones are smashed or crumbled to pieces like ἄλφιτον *Farina*, Bran or Meal.

Alratia. An Arabic Term, the same with *Atreti*.

Alvearium. The Cavity of the Ear that contains the Wax, from *Alvcare* a Bee-Hive.

Alveoli Dentium. The Sockets of the Teeth.

Aluta. Leather.

Amatorius Musculus. One of the Muscles that move the Eye obliquely, and give that Cast of the Eye called *Ogling*. from *Amo* to Love.

Amaurosis. A Total Darkness of the Eye; from μαυρόω *obscurō*, to darken.

Ambie.

Ambe. An Instrument used in Dislocations of the Arm; the Part of it that goes under the Arm, has some resemblance of ἀμφη *Labium* a Lip, or *Supercilium*.

Ambidexter. One that uses both Hands well; qu. d. *dexter, dextrous, ambabus* with both Hands.

Amblosus. Abortive, from ἀμβλῶσ *abortum facio*, to make abortive.

Amblyopia. A Dimness of Sight; from ἀμβλῦς *obtusus, dull*, and ὤψ, *Oculus, the Eye*.

Amethodica. An irregular Proceeding in Physick or Surgery, from α non and μέθοδος *Method*.

Amma, Hamma, laqueus, or nodus, a Truss used in Ruptures, from ἄπτω *connecto*.

Amnion. One of the Membranes of the *Fœtus*, that contains the Liquor in which it floats. There are various Conjectures about the Derivation of this Word, but I chuse to follow *Martinius*, who thinks it is so called in allusion to ἄμνιον, a Vessel the Ancients used for the Reception of Blood in Sacrifice.

Amphiblestroides. The *Retina*, or net-like Coat of the Eye, from ἀμφιβληστρον *Rete, a Net*, and εἶδος *Forma, Shape*.

Amphibranchia. The Parts near the Jaws, from ἀμφι *circum, about*, and βράγχια *Fauces, the Jaws*.

Amphimetrion. The neighbouring Parts of the Womb, from ἀμφι *circum, about*, and μήτρα *Uterus, the Womb*.

Amphismile. A dissecting Knife with two Edges, from ἀμφι *utrinque, on both Sides*, and σμίλην *Scalprum, a scraping Knife*.

A M

A N

Amputatio. The cutting off of a Limb: *Amputo* signifies to cut off.

Amyon. A Limb so emaciated, that the Muscles scarce appear, from α priv. and μῦς *Musculus*, a Muscle.

Anabrochismos. The taking out Hair from under the Eye-lids, by passing a fine double Thread through the Eye of a Needle, and in a manner ensnaring of them, from ἀνα *sursum*, and βρόχος *Laqueus*, a Halter or Loop.

Anabrosis. The Corrosion of a Part from any acrimonious Matter, from ἀναβρώσκω *peredo*, to eat through.

Anacatharsis. Some define this Word *Purging* by *Vomit*; but *Hippocrates* always uses *Anacathartica* for *Expectorants*; from ἀνα *supra*, above, and καθαίρω *purgo*, to purge.

Anacollema. A glutinous Medicine applied to the Forehead in Defluctions of the Eyes and Nose, from ανακολλᾶω *conglutino*, to glue together.

Anance. Any desperate Operation in Surgery, from αναγκη *Necessitas*.

Anaplerosis. The Restitution of any wasted Part, from αναπληρῶω *impleo*, to fill up; from whence those Medicines are called.

Anaplerotica. That fill up Wounds with Flesh.

Anapleuris. When a Bone corrupted with vitious Juices falls out of its Sockets, from αναπλυνω *eluo*, to wash out.

Anasarca. A Species of the Dropsy, when the Water lies between the Skin and Muscles, from ανα *per*, through, and σαρκί *Caro*, Flesh.

Anastomosis. The Inosculation, or mutual Opening of the Vessels into one another, from ανα *per*, and σμα *Ois*, a Mouth.

Ana-

Anatomia. The Dissection of a Body, from *ανα dis, asunder*, and *τεμνω seco, to cut*.

Anchyle. The Contraction of a Joint, from *αγκυλος curvus, crooked*.

Ancyloblepharon. When the Eye-lids grow to any Part of the Eyes, or to one another from *αγκυλῶ curvus, crooked*; and *βλεφαρον Palpebra*, the *Eye-lid*.

Ancyloglossum. The Contraction of the Ligament of the Tongue, from *αγκυλῶ curvus, crooked*, and *γλωσσα Lingua, the Tongue*.

Ancylomele. A crooked Probe, from *αγκυλος curvus*, and *μηλη Specillum, a Probe*.

Ancylosis. The same with *Ancyloglossum*.

Ancylotomus. A crooked Knife to cut the Ligament of the Tongue, from *αγκυλος curvus*, and *τεμνω seco, to cut*.

Ancyroides. A Process of the Scapula, so called from *αγκυρμα Anchora, an Anchor*, and *ειδῶ Forma, Shape*.

Anconæus Musculus. A Muscle that extends the Cubit, from *αγκων Cubitus, the Elbow*.

Ancoralis. The same with *Ancyroides*.

Ancyryisma. A Rupture of the Coats of an Artery, whereon the Blood makes a great Tumour under the Skin, from *ανευρυνω dilato, to dilate*, and that from *ανα dis, asunder*, and *εγχευς latus, broad*.

Angiotomia. The opening of any Vessel, from *αγγειον Vas, a Vessel*, and *τεμνω seco, to cut*.

Angiloglossum. The same with *Anchyloglossum* in Sense and Derivation, according to our physical Dictionaries; but it is a mistaken corrupted Term.

Angina. A Tumour in the Throat called a Quinsey, from *ango* to grieve, and that from *αγγω* *strangulo*, to strangle.

Aniscliptor. The Epithet to a Muscle, from *scalpo* to scratch, *Anus* the Arse, which is one of its Motions.

Annularis Cartilago. A Grisle, so called from its Shape of *Annulus*, a Ring.

Anodynum. A Medicine to assuage Pain, from *a priv.* and *οδυν* *Dolor*, Pain.

Anomphalos. One that wants a Navel, though I believe that has not happened since *Adam's* Time, from *a priv.* and *ομφαλος*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Antagonistes. The Epithet to a Muscle that acts contrary to another; from *αντι* *contra*, against, and *αγων* *Certamen*, a Struggle.

Antaphroditica. Medicines against the Venereal Disease. are so called from *αντι* *contra*, against, and *Αφροδιτη* *Venus*.

Antcheir. The Thumb, from *αντι* *χειρος*, *loco manus*; because it is of as much Use as the rest of the Hand.

Anthelix. That Part of the Ear opposite to the Helix.

Anthelminthics, or *Antielminthics.* Medicines to kill worms.

Anthraxosis. A corrosive Humour in the Eye, together with an Inflammation of the Whole, from *ανθραξ* *Carbo*, a Coal.

Anthropologia. Any Treatise concerning Man, from *ανθρωπος* *Homo*, a Man, and *λογος* *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Antiades. Two Glands on the Sides of the Uvula, called Tonsils, from *ανταω* *occurro*, because they answer one another

Anticardium. The little Hollow at the Bottom of the Breast, commonly called the Pit of the Stomach, from *anti contra*, against, and *καρδια* Cor, the Heart.

Anticnemion. The Skin or Fore-part of the Tibia, from *anti* against, and *κνημιν* Tibia, the great Bone of the Leg.

Antidotus. Any Medicine or Application against Poison, from *anti contra*, against, and *διδωμι* do, to give.

Antilobium. From *anti contra*, against, *λεβος* the Bottom of the Ear.

Antispasis. The Revulsion of any Humour into any Part, from *anti contra*, and *σπασω* traho, to draw.

Antisternon. The Back-bone, from *anti contra*, opposite to, *σπιν* Pectus, the Breast.

Antitbenar. One of the Muscles that extend the Thumb, from *anti contra*, and *θιναι* Vola, the Palm of the Hand.

Antitragus. A Prominence of the Ear opposite to the Tragus, from *anti contra*, against, and *τραγος* Tragus.

Hircus. See Tragus.

Antivenerea. See Antaphroditica.

Antrum genæ, the Hollow of the Cheek.

Antrum maxillæ superioris, a large Cavity in the Inside of the maxillary Bone, which opens by a small Hole into the Nostrils.

Anus. The Fundament, so called from its circular Fibres, a Contraction of *Annulus*, a Ring.

Aorta, αορτη Vas. The great Artery of the Heart. *Gorræus*, *Blancard*, and after them some others, derive this Word from *ανω* Air, and *τηναι* serwo, to keep. This indeed may serve for *Arteria*; but I must own I can see no Traces of these

two Words in *Aorta*. The Word is expounded by *Aristotle* αλλειον *Vas*: and as the Stomach is called the *Ventricle*, by way of Eminence, this, as it is the largest Artery in the Body, is called *Aorta*, the *Vessel*; and, according to *Martinius*, is derived from αἶμα tollo, to take up. But the Difference of Etymologists shews that it has no certain Derivation, and may therefore be counted a Primitive.

Apagma. The breaking off the End of a Bone, from απαλινυμι *defringo*, to break off.

Aparthrosis, from απο *ab*, and αρθροσ Articulus, the same with *Abarticulatio*.

Apechema. A Contra-fissure; when the Blow is given on one side, and the Fracture made on the other, which some very good Authors deny ever to have happened. Its true Signification is an Echo; and, in Allusion to that, has this physical Sense, because it answers at a Distance the Stroke, as the other the Sound.

Apella. One that wants a Foreskin, from α non, and Pellis, the Skin. Most of our Lexicons, and all our physical ones in general, are led into this mistaken Derivation, I believe, from that Expression of *Horace*, in *Satyr. Lib. 1. Eclog. 5*.

——Credat *Judaus Apella*,
Non ego.

Lambin, *Schaliger*, and with them *Cruquius*, in his Notes upon that Passage, are surprized at the Absurdity of those who render it *circumcised*, and are convinced it was the proper Name of a Man. Indeed *Cicero* mentions one *Chius Apella*; and *St. Paul*, in his first Epistle to the *Romans*, desires to be recommended to *Apella*, which is a Proof there
was

was such a Family at *Rome*. Further, the Derivation of the Word from two Languages is what is scarce to be met with in any chaste Author. *Vossius* likewise, in his *Etymol.* confirms this Judgment.

Aperient. Opening.

Aphæresis. The taking away any superfluous thing, from ἀφαιρέω *aufero*, to take away.

Aphrodizius Morbus. The Venereal Disease, from Ἀφροδιτη *Venus*.

Apocaptismos. A mistaken Term in *Bruno*, perhaps for

Apocapnismos. Fumigation, from καπνός *Fumus*, *Smoak*.

Apoclasma. The same with *Apagma*, from αποκλάω *defringo*, to break off.

Apocope. Amputation, from απο *ab*, from, and κόπτω *scindo*, to cut.

Aponeurosis. The Tendon or Tail of a Muscle, from απο *de*, and νεύρον *Nervus*, a Nerve; for which some have mistaken it.

Apophthora. Abortion; from αποφθαίρω *corrumpo*, to corrupt.

Apophysis. The Process or Protuberance of a Bone, from αποφύω *produco*, to grow out.

Apophysis gracilis. A slender Protuberance.

Apoplexia. From αποπλησσω *percutio*, to smite suddenly.

Aposceparnismos. A Species of Fracture, when Part of the Bone is chipped off; from απο *ab*, and εκτεπαρνεῖω *to strike with a Hatchet*.

Aposchasis. A slight Wound in the Skin, from απο, and χαζω, to scarify.

Apospaclesis. A mistaken Term for

Aposphacelisis. Mortification, from απο, and σφακελῶ *Sphacelus*.

Apospasma. A Solution of Continuity, from *αποσπᾶω* *divello*, to pull asunder.

Apostasis. When a Fragment of a Bone comes away by a Fracture, from *ἀφίστημι*, to revolt, or fly off.

Apostema. An Imposthume, or Collection of Matter, or Abscess, from *ἄπο* *ab*, and *ἵστημι* *sto*, to stand.

Apostolorum Unguentum. So called from the twelve Ingredients in the Composition.

Aposyrma. A raising the Skin, from *ἀποσύρω* *abrado*, to rub off.

Apothesis. The Reduction of a dislocated Bone, from *ἄπο*, and *τίθημι* *pono*, to place.

Apozema. A Decoction, from *ἀποζῆν* *fervescacio*, *decoquo*, to boil down.

Apparatus. The Medicines, Instruments, &c. to be got ready before an Operation, from *ἄπαρα* *to make ready*.

Appendix. See *Epiphysis*. From *ab* and *pendeo*, to hang; from whence likewise the Diminutive.

Appendicula. A little Appendix.

Aqueous humour. One of the Humours of the Eye.

Arachnoides. The Epithet to one of the Coats of the Eye, resembling a Spider's Web; from *αράχνη*, a Spider, and *ἰδοῦ*, Shape.

Argemon. An Ulcer in the White of the Eye, from *ἄργος* *candidus*, white.

Armilla. The round Ligament that confines the Tendons of the *Carpus*: it is properly a Bracelet, from *Armus*, an Arm.

Aroma. from *ἀγι* *particula intensiva*, and *ὀσμή*, vel *ὀδὸρ* *odor*.

Aromata. Spices.

Arteria.

Arteria. An Artery, from *αἰρ* Air, and *τηρεω* *seruo*, to keep; which the Ancients imagined to be their Office.

Arteriotomia. The opening of an Artery, from *ἀρτηρία*, an Artery, and *τεμνω* *seco* to cut.

Arthrembo us. The Reduction of a Dislocation, from *αρθρον* *Articulus*, a Joint, *εν* in, and *βαλλω* *jaicio*, to cast.

Arthrodia. Articulation in general, from *αρθρον* *Articulus*, a Joint.

Arytænoides. The Epithet to the Cartilages of the Larynx, from *αρυτανα* *concha*, *ligula*, *cyathus*, &c. an Ewer, and *εἶδος* *Forma*, *Shape*.

Asaphia, *ασαφεια*. A Hoarseness of Voice, from *α* priv. and *σαφης* *manifestus*, plain or open.

Ascites. A watry Tumor in the Abdomen, from *ασκη* *Uter*, a Water-bottle.

Aspera Arteria. The Wind-pipe; called *Aspera* from the Inequality made by the Cartilages of it.

Astma. A Difficulty of Breathing, from *αω*, or *αημι* *spiro*, to breathe.

Astragalus. One of the Bones that constitute the Tarsus.

Astringentia. Medicines that bind up, from *astaingo*, to bind.

Astrobolismus. Mortification by a Blast; from *αστρον*, a Star, and *βαλλω* *incutio*, to strike upon, i. e. Planet-struck. This Term is brought into our Lexicons, but is used only by *Theophrastus* of Plants.

Atheroma. A Tumor, containing Matter like Pap, from *αθρανη* *Pulse* or *Pap*.

Atlas. That Vertebra of the Neck that sustains the Head, as the fabulous *Atlas* is supposed to do the World; from *τηλει* *fero*, to carry.

Atomus. An Atom, or indivisible Body, from *a priv.* and *τεμνω seco*, to cut.

Atreti. Those whose Genitals (either Male or Female) are not perforated; from *a priv.* and *τρηνω perforatus*.

Atrophia. A Consumption, from *a priv.* and *τρέφω nutrio*, to nourish.

Attenuantia. Medicines that thin the Juices of the Body; *attenuo* signifies to make thin.

Attritio. Is that Motion of the Stomach that assists in Digestion. In granivorous Fowls it is very strong; from *attero*, to rub together.

Auditorius Meatus. The Passage that conveys the Air to the auditory Nerve, from *audio*, to hear.

Auricularis Digitus. The Little Finger; so called, because frequently applied to

Auris, the Ear. The Diminutive of which is

Auricula Cordis. There are two Orifices of the Heart that answer the two Ventricles called so.

Auriscalpium. An Instrument to cleanse the Ears with, from *Auris*, an Ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.

Axilla. The Arm-pit.

Axis. The first Vertebra of the Neck: The Axle, round which it turns.

Axungia. Hog's-lard, from its Use of *ungendi*, anointing, *axem*, the Axle, of a Chariot, or such like.

Azygos. A Vein, so called from *a priv.* and *ζυγόν Jugum*, a Yoke; because it has no Fellow.

B A

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B Alanus. Βαλανός, a Primitive in the Greek. The *Glans* or *Nut* of the *Yard*. It signifies the *Fruit* of the *Oak*, from whence it has this Sense metaphorically, because the *Glans Penis*, resembles the *Glans Quercus*.

Ballistæ Os. Sometimes called the *Sling-bone*. The same with *Astragalus*, from βάλλω *jacio*, to cast.

Balsamic. Balsamic-like.

Baryacoia. Thick of *Hearing*, from βαρυ, *grave*, difficulty; and ακουω, *audio*, to bear.

Basilica Vena. Called so by the *Arabians*, as peculiarly belonging, according to their Notions, to the *Liver*, the principal Organ of *Sanguification*, from βασιλεως, *Rex*; as is likewise

Basilicon Unguent. The *Royal Ointment*.

Basilare Os. The same with *Os cuneiforme*, so called, because it is seated at the *Basis* of the *Brain*.

Basioglossi. Two Muscles that depress the *Tongue*, from βασις, *Fundamentum*, the *Bottom* or *Root*, and γλωσσα, *Lingua*, the *Tongue*.

Bathmis. A Cavity in the *Bone* of the *Arm*, from βατω, *ingredior*, to enter; of no Use, according to *Cassellus*.

Batrachus. A Tumour under the *Tongue*, that makes the *Voice* sound like the *Croaking* of Βατραχος, a *Frog*.

Belemnoides Processus. The *Process* of a *Bone* fixed in the *Basis* of the *Skull*; the same with *Styloides*; from βελεμιν, *Telum*, a *Dart*; and ειδος, *Forma*, *Shape*.

Belulcum.

Belulcum. An Instrument to draw out the Head of an Arrow from a Wound, from βηλσ, *Telum*, an Arrow, and ελω, *traho*, to draw.

Bezoardic Medicines. Cordials.

Biceps Musculus. A double-headed Muscle, from *Bis* and *Caput*, a Head.

Bicorne Os. The Bone of the Tongue, called also *Hyoides*, from *Bis* and *Cornu*, i. e. *Two-horned*.

Bilious. Full of Bile, Choler.

Bi-venter. See *Digastricus*, from *Bis* and *Venter*, i. e. *double-bellied*.

Blæsus. βλασισ, a Primitive in the Greek. A particular kind of *Distorsion* of the Feet, the same with *Valgi*.

Blepharides. That Part of the Eye-lids where the Hair grows, from βλεφαρον *Palpebra*, the Eye-lid.

Blepharoxystum. An Instrument to pull out the Hair from the Eye-lids, from βλεφαρον, *Palpebra*, the Eye-lid, and ξω, *abrado*, to scrape off.

Bottrion. The Sockets of the Teeth; also an Ulcer in the *Tunica Cornea*, from βοδγσ, *Scrobs*, a Ditch.

Bracherium. A Truss used in Ruptures. Used by the barbarous Latin Writers, probably from *Brachiale*, a Braccelet.

Brachiceus Musculus. A Muscle of the Arm, from *Brachium*, the Arm.

Bregma. The side and shelving Bones of the Cranium, on each side the *Sagittal Suture*, from βροχω, *rigo*; because these Parts are generally observed to be moist.

Bronchia. Pipes in the Lungs from the Wind-pipe.

Bronchocèle.

Bronchocele. A Tumour in the Throat, from *βρογχος*, *Guttur*, the Throat, and *κηλη*, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Bronchotomia. The Operation of cutting the Wind-pipe, from *βρογχος*, *Guttur*, the Throat, and *τομω*, *feco*, to cut.

Bubo. A Tumour in the Groin, from *βυβων*, *Inguen*, the Groin.

Bubonoccele. A Rupture in the Groin when the Intestines fall into it, from *βυβων*, *Inguen*, the Groin, and *κηλη*, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Buccinator. The round, or rather triangular Muscle of the Cheek, called the Trumpeter's Muscle, from *βυκων*, a Trumpet.

Buccula. The fleshy Part under the Chin, a Diminutive of *Bucca*, the Cheek.

Bursa. The Scrotum; it signifies a Purse.

Bursalis Musculus. A Muscle of the Thigh; so called from its Resemblance to *Bursa*, a Purse.

Cacoehymia. An ill Habit of Body, from *κακος*, *malus*, and *χυμος*, *Succus*, Juice.

Cacoethes. The Epithet to a virulent Ulcer; from *κακος*, *malus*, and *ηθος*, *Mos*.

Cæcum Intestinum. The blind Gut; so called from being perforated at one end only.

Cæsarea Sectio. The Operation of cutting a Child out of the Womb of the Mother, so called from *Cæsar*, or rather *Cæso*, the first of that Name, who was cut out of his Mother's Womb. See *Hysterotomatocia*.

Calcine. To burn.

Calcis Os. The Bone of the Heel.

Calculi. Little Stones in the Bladder and Kidneys.

Callositas. Any Hardness from

Callus, which signifies the same; and likewise that Gristle, that in a manner solders the Bones after a Fracture.

Calva, or *Calvaria.* The upper Part of the Head.

Camarosis. A Fracture in the Skull, when a Part of the Bone is struck into the Form of an Arch, from *καμαρα Fornix*; an Arch or vaulted Roof.

Canales. Canals or Pipes for the Circulation of the Juices of the Body.

Cancer. See *Carcinoma*.

Canini dentes. The Dog-teeth; the Corner-teeth.

Cannæ. The two Fossils of the Leg, viz. *Tibia* and *Fibula*. It signifies a Pipe or Reed.

Canthus, *Κανθός*, a Primitive in the Greek, and signifies the Angle of the Eye.

Capillaria Vasa. Vessels so called from their being small as *Capillus*, a Hair.

Capistratio. See *Phymosis*.

Capistrum. A Headstall for a Horse, properly; but is used for a Bandage of the Head.

Capreolaria Vasa. The Blood-vessels of the Testicles, that wind and twist like *Capreolus* the Tendril of a Vine.

Capsula Cordis. The *Pericardium*. *Capsula* signifies any little Chest or Bag.

Campulum. A Distorsion of the Eye-lids, from *καμπωλο contorqueo*, to twist about.

Carbasus. Lint.

Carbunculus. A fiery Pimple, from Carbo, a Coal.

Carchesium. A Bandage with two Stays. It is properly the Top of a Ship-mast.

Carcinodes. A Tumour like a Cancer, has its Derivation from the same Word as

Carcinoma. Cancer, a Tumour wherein the Veins swelling round it, resembling the Claws of καρκινος, Cancer, a Crab.

Cardialgia. A Heat in the upper Orifice of the Stomach, commonly called the Heart-burn, from καρδια Cor, the Heart or Pit of the Stomach, and αλγη Dolor, Pain.

Cardinamentum. See Ginglymos; from Cardo, a Hinge.

Caries. Foulness of the Bones.

Carminativa. Medicines that expel Wind. Some Etymologists derive this from Carmino, to card Wool, or cleanse it from Foulness; and that the Physicians, by a Metaphor, used it to signify the Expulsion of, or cleansing from Wind. Others from Carmina, Charms, which were formerly superstitiously used in several Cures; others, because they produce Carmen, Musick.

Carotides. The Epithet to two Arteries; from καρω, Soporem induco, to cause Sleep. The Compression of these Articles, as some say, will induce a Lethargy.

Carpus, καρπος. The Wrist; a Primitive in the Greek.

Cartilago. A Gristle.

Cartilago lunata. A Cartilage between the Bones of the Leg.

Caruncula. A little Bit of Flesh; the Diminutive of *Caro*, *Flesh*.

Cataclasis. Signifies any Fracture; it is sometimes used for a Distortion, sometimes for a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Eye; from *κατακλω*, *frango*, to break.

Catacleis. The first Rib, so called from its Situation *juxta claviculum*, which is *κατω infra*, below, and *κλεις*, *Clavis*, the *Scapula* or *Blade-bone* of the *Shoulder*.

Catagma. A Fracture, from *καταγνυμι*, *defringo*, to break; from whence likewise is derived

Catagmatica. Emplasters used in Fractures.

Catamenia. The menstruous Flux in Women, from *κατα secundum*, according to, *μην* *Mensis*, a *Month*, its periodical Time.

Cataphrasta. A Bandage for the Breast, from *καταφρασσω* *Munio*, to fortify; so called from its Resemblance to a Coat of Mail.

Cataplasma. A Poltice, from *καταπλασσω*, *illino*, to smear over.

Cataracta. A Skin growing over the Pupil of the Eye, from *καταρασσω*, *frango*; used only by the barbarous Writers.

Catarrhus. A Defluention of Humours, from *καταγω*, *defluis*, to flow down.

Catasthasmos. Scarificatio, from *εχαζω* to scarify.

Cathartica. Purging Medicines, from *καθαίρω* *purgo*, to purge.

Catheter. A hollow Instrument that is introduced into the Bladder, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone, from *καθιμι* *dimitto*, to let down.

Cathe-

Catheterismus. The Operation of injecting into the Bladder, by the *Catheter*.

Cathidrusis. The Reduction of a Fracture, from *καθιδρύω*, *colloco*, to place together.

Catholicon. The Epithet to a Medicine, from *κατα* *per*, *through*, and *ολον* *totum*, the whole, i. e. *Universal*.

Catias. An Instrument to pull out a dead Child with, from *καθίημι* *dimitto*.

Catopter. Vid. *Speculum*; from *κατα*, *per*, *through*, *ὀπτομαι* *video*, to see.

Catulotica. Medicines that cicatrize Wounds, from *καλῶ*, *Cicatricem inducere*, to skin over.

Cauledon. The Epithet to a rugged transverse Fracture, because it breaks like *καυλός*, a little Stalk or Branch.

Causfica. Causticks or burning Medicines, from *καίω* *uro*, to burn.

Cauterium. A Burning-iron, or actual Cautery, from *καίω*, to burn.

Cele. *Κηλη*, any Tumour; but chiefly used for those in the *Scrotum*.

Celotomia. The Operation of the *Hernia*, from *κηλη* *Hernia*, a Rupture, and *τεμνω* *seco*, to cut.

Celsa. A little Collection of vagrant Spirits that endeavour to make their Exit by their continual Motion, at any Part of the Body. Some call it the Life-blood: a barbarous Term of *Paracelsus*.

Cenchrius. A Species of *Herpes*, that resembles *κorymbos*, *Milium*, Millet.

Cancangia. Pulebotomy or Bleeding, from *καίω* *evacuo*, to empty, and *αγγός*, *Vas*, a Vessel.

Cephalalgia. A Pain in the Head, from *κεφαλή*, *Caput*, a Head, and *αλγη*, *Doler*, Pain.

Cephalopharyngæi. A Pair of Muscles that take their Name from their Origin and Insertion; κεφαλή, *Caput*, the Head, and φαρυγξ, *Guttur*, the Throat.

Cephalic. Good for the Head, belonging to it.

Ceræa. The Horns of the Womb, from κίρας, *cornu*, a Horn.

Ceratoides Tunica. The same with *Cornea*, from κεράϊ, the Genitive Case of κίρας, a Horn, and ὠδ, *Forma*, Shape.

Ceratoglossum. The proper Muscle of the Tongue, from the Genitive of κίρας, a Horn, and γλῶσσα, *Lingua*.

Ceratum. A Cerate or Plaster, from Cera, *Wax*, which is generally part of the Composition.

Cercis. The same with *Radius*, from περις, it having a Resemblance to the Spoke of a Wheel.

Cercosis. A fleshy Excrescence out of the Womb, sometimes resembling περις, *Cauda*, a Tail.

Cerebellum. The Diminutive of

Cerebrum. The Brain.

Cerebrigalea. The Skull.

Cervix. The Neck.

Chalazion. A little Tubercle upon the Eyelid, resembling χαλαζα, a Hail-stone.

Cheilocace. The Canker in the Mouth or Lips, from χιλ, *Labrum*, a Lip, and κακ, *malus*.

Chelone. An Instrument to make a gradual Extension in any fractured Member, in which Motion it resembles the Slowness of χελων, a Tortoise.

Chelonion. A Hump Back, so called from its Resemblance to the Shell of χελων, a Tortoise.

Chemosis. A Tumour in the White of the Eye, wherein it seems to be at a Distance from the black Part, from χημη, *Hiatus*, a Gaping.

Chiragra. The Gout in the Hands, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *Manus*, and $\alpha\gamma\gamma\eta$ *Captura*, as if seized by the Hand.

Chironium. An inveterate Ulcer that stands in need of *Chiron's* Art to cure it.

Chirurgia. The Art of Surgery, which is manual Operation, from $\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ *Manus*, and $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$ *Opus*, a *Work*.

Chlorosis. The Green-sickness, from $\chi\lambda\omega\varsigma$ *viridis*, *Green*.

Choana. The Funnel that carries the Excrement of the Brain to the *Glandula Pituitaria*; $\chi\omicron\alpha\alpha\eta$, is properly a Funnel.

Choenicis. See *Terebellum*, from $\chi\omicron\iota\nu\iota\varsigma$, the Nave of a Wheel.

Choeras. The same with *Struma*, from $\chi\omicron\iota\epsilon\varsigma$, a Hog, because that Creature is subject to that Distemper.

Choledochus Ductus. The common *Bile Duct*, from $\chi\omicron\lambda\eta$ *Bilis*, *Bile*, and $\delta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ *recipio*, to receive.

Chondrosyndesmos. A cartilaginous Ligament, from $\chi\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, *Cartilago*, and $\sigma\upsilon\nu\delta\iota\omega$, *colligo*, to tie together.

Chor'a. A Tension of the *Penis*, when its Head is drawn towards the *Perinaeum*.

Chorion. One of the Membranes that envelops the Fœtus, $\alpha\pi\omicron$ $\tau\omicron$ $\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, vel $\chi\omega\varsigma$. Vid. *H. Steph. Thes.*

Choroides Plexus. The Foldings of the carotid Artery, from $\alpha\delta\omicron$, its Resemblance, to *Chorus*, a Company.

Chronicus. The Epithet to a Disease of long Continuance, from $\chi\rho\omicron\iota\varsigma$, *Tempus*, *Time*.

Chylus.

Chylus. The white Juice that is separated from the Food in the Stomach and Guts, from $\chi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *Succus, Juice.*

Chymosis, properly *Chemosis*, which see above.

Cicatrix. A Scar, from $\kappa\iota\kappa\upsilon\omega$, *valeo*, to be well.

Ciliare ligamentum. A Collection of small slender Fibres round the chrySTALLINE Humour.

Cilium. The Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow.

Ciona. The *Uvula*, or little fleshy Cover of the Orifice of the Wind-pipe, from $\kappa\iota\omega\nu$, *Columna*, a Pillar.

Circumossalis. See *Periostium*, From *circum*, about; and *Oss*, a Bone.

Cirsocele. A Tumour of the *Vasa præparantia*, about the Testicles, from $\kappa\iota\rho\sigma\circ$ *Varix*, a Dilatation of a Vein; and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Clasis. A Fracture, from $\kappa\lambda\alpha\omega$, *frango*, to break.

Claviculae. The two Bones that keep the Breast-bone and Shoulders firm, from *Clavis*. They are supposed to resemble the Key of the Antients that was like a *ſ*.

Clinoides. The Epithet to a Process of the sphaeroid Bone in the Head, from $\kappa\lambda\iota\upsilon\delta\circ$, its Resemblance, to $\kappa\lambda\iota\upsilon\mu$, a Bed.

Clitoris. A Part of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, resembling a Man's Yard, whose Use is Titillation.

Clyster. A Glyster, from $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\zeta\omega$ *eluo*, to wash out.

Coagulum. The thick Part of the Blood, that floats in the Serum when it is cold.

Coarticulatio. See *Synarthrosis*.

Coccyx, $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\upsilon\zeta$. The Spine of the Os *Sacrum*.

Cochleare. A Spoon; but used in Prescription for a Spoonful.

Cocblea. The inner Part of the Cavity of the Ear.

Cæliaca. The Epithet to an Artery, and a Dis-temper of the Intestines, from *κοιλια* *venter*.

Cæcoma. A hollow Ulcer about the Iris of the Eye. *Κοιλωμα* signifies *Cavitas*, a *Hollow*.

Colliculum. The same with *Nympha*, a Diminutive of *Collis*, a *Hill*.

Collyrium. A Medicine to wash Eyes with; from *κωλυω* *inhibeo*, to *stop*, and *εξ* *Fluxio*, a *Running*.

Coloboma. The growing together of the Eye-lid; from *κολοβω* *mutilo*, to *maim*.

Colon. The fifth Gut from the Stomach, from *κολον* *cavum*, *hollow*.

Colamella. The same with *Cion*.

Columna Cordis. The Basis of the Heart.

Commisura. A Suture. It signifies any Joint, Seam, or Closure.

Compressus. A Compress, from *con* and *premo*, to *press together*.

Conarium. The *Glandula Pinealis*; so called from the Shape of a Cone.

Concha. The Winding within the Ear, &c.

Conductor. An Instrument used in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone, from *conduco*, to *guide*; which is its Use.

Candyloma. A Wart; so called, because it sticks out after the manner of *κονδυλο*, a *Joint*.

Condylus. A Joint, or the Knobs on Bones.

Conglobata Glandula. Is a Gland subsisting by itself, as the Glands of the Melentery; from *conглоbo*, to *gather in a heap*.

Conglomerata Glandula. Is that which consists of various Glands, from *conglomerо*, to *heap up together*.

Conglutinatio. A glewing together, from *con-glutino*, to *glue together*.

Conjunctiva Tunica. The Coat of the Eye, so called from its Use; which is to keep the Eye firm, and close together.

Conoides. See *Conarium*, from *κονοειδης*, a Cone, and *ειδος*, Shape.

Consolidans Med. A Medicine that produces new Flesh, from *consolido*, to make firm.

Continuitas. The Connection of solid Bodies.

Contorsio. When any Member is a little dislocated from its Joint; from *contorqueo*, to turn aside.

Contractio. The Contraction of any Muscle or Part, from *contraho*, to draw together.

Contractores alae nasi. Muscles which draw the Nose down.

Contrafissura. A Fissure of the Bone in the opposite Part to that which received the Blow; from *contra*, over-against, and *Fissura*.

Contusio. A Contusion, from *contundo*, to knock together.

Convoluta ossa. The lower Shelves of the Nose.

Convulsio. A Motion of the Muscles, independent of the Will; from *convello*, to draw together.

Cophosis. Deafness, from *κωφοειδης* *surdus*, deaf.

Coracobrachialis. A Muscle of the Arm, that arises from the *Processus Coracoides*; from *κορακος* *Borvus*, and *Brachium*.

Coracohyoides Musculus. A Muscle that arises from the *Processus Coracoides*, and is inserted into the *Os hyoides*.

Coracoids. A Process in the Shoulder-bone, so called from *ειδος*, Shape, and *κορακος*, *Corvus*, a Crow.

Cornua Uteri. Two lateral Parts of the Womb resembling Horns.

Coronalis Sutura. A Suture upon the Crown of the Head. *Corona* signifies a *Crown*.

Corone. An acute Process of the lower Jaw, formed like a Beak.

Coronaria Vasa. Vessels that surround the Heart, like *Corona*, a *Crown*.

Corpus Callosum. A hard Substance of the Brain, from *Callus*; which see above.

Corrosio. Eating away by Medicine, or any salt Humour, from *corrodo*, to eat away.

Corticalis Substantia, or Bark-like Substance of the Brain; from *Cortex*, *Bark*.

Coryphe, *κορυφή*, *Vertex*. The very Top of the Head where the Hair turns.

Costæ. The Ribs; perhaps from *custodiendo*, guarding the Intrails; or from *consto*, as *Littleton* says, on account of their Firmness.

Cotyle. Acetabulum. The Socket of the Hip-bone.

Coxendix. The Hip-bone.

Cranium. The Skull.

Craſis. The Temperature or Mixture of the Blood, from *μεικρύνω*, *misceo*, to mingle.

Cremasteres. The Muscles of the Testicles, from *ὑψεύω*, *suspendo*, to hang up; which is their Use.

Cremnos. The Lip of the Pudendum; *κρημνός* signifies a *Precipice*, or any shelving Place: it is also used for the Lips of an Ulcer.

Cribrosum Os. A Bone of the Nose, resembling *Cribrum*, a *Sieve*.

Cricoarytenoides. Muscles that dilate the *Larynx*, arising from the *Cartilago Cricoides*, and are inserted into the *Arytænoides*.

Cricoides. An Epithet to one of the Gristles of the *Larynx*, from *κρίκος*, *Annulus*, a *Ring*, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, *Shape*.

Cricothyreoides. A Pair of Muscles of the *Larynx*, arising from the *Cartilago Cricoides*; and are inserted into the *Thyreoides*: which see explained in its proper Place.

Crisis. The sudden Change of a Disease, either towards Health or Death, from *κρίνω*, *judico*, to judge.

Crista Galli. A Portion of the *Os Ethmoides*, so called from its Resemblance of a Cock's Comb.

Crotaphites Musc. The Temporal Muscles, from *πρόλαφθ*, *Tempus*, the Temples.

Crudity. Rawness.

Cruræus Musculus. An Extender of the *Tibia*, is inserted into the *Crus*, or *Leg*.

Crypsorchis. When the Testicles are hid in the *Abdomen*, from *κρυπνω*, *abscondo*, to hide, and *ορχη*, a Testicle.

Crustula. A little Scab.

ChrySTALLINUS Humor. The transparent Humour of the Eye, from *χευσαλλ*, *Glacies*, which comes from *γευ*, *Frigus*, Cold, and *ελλομαι*, *concreasco*, to grow together.

Cubitus. That Part of the Arm from the Elbow to the Wrist, from *cubando*; because the Antients used to lie down upon that Part at their Meals.

Cuboides, or *Cubiforme Os.* The third Bone of the *Tarsus*, resembling *κυβ*, a Cube.

Cucullaris Musculus. The first Muscle of the *Scapula*, from *Cucullus*, a Cowl or Hood, which it is supposed to resemble.

Cuneiformia Ossa. Bones situate in the Basis of the Brain, from *Forma*, their Resemblance, to *Cuneus*, a Wedge.

Cunus. The *Pudendum muliebre*, from *κυω πα-
rio*, to bring forth.

Custos Oculi. An Instrument to guard the Eye in any Operation near it.

Cuticula. The Scarf-skin ; a Diminutive of *Cutis.* The Skin.

Cyathiscus. An Instrument to pour any thing into a Wound with, from *κυαδο*, *Cyathus*, a Cup.

Cycliscus. An Instrument formerly used in the Operation of the *Trepan*, from *κυκλο*, *Circulus.*

Cyclopion. The White of the Eye, so called, because it surrounds the Eye ; from *κυκλω*, *circulo*, to surround, and *ωψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Cyllum. A Luxation of the Leg, from *κυλλω*, *claudum reddo*, to make lame.

Cymbiforme Os. One of the Bones of the Foot, resembling *Cymba*, a Boat.

Cynanche. An Inflammation of the Muscles of the *Larynx* ; a Distemper Dogs are subject to, and is derived from *κυων*, *Canis*, a Dog, and *αγχη*, *Dolor*, Pain.

Cynodesmos. The Bridle of the Yard, from *κυων*, *Membrum virile*, the Yard, and *δεω*, *ligo*, to tie.

Cynadontes. The Dog-teeth, from *κυων*, *Canis*, a Dog, and *οδον*, *Dens*, a Tooth.

Cyphosis. A Bending of the Back, from *κυπτω*, *inclino*, to lean.

Cyrtoides Gibbiformis. From *κυρτο*, *gibbus*, crooked, and *ειδο*, *Forma*, Shape.

Cyrtoma. The same with *Cyphosis*, from *κυρτο*, *Gibbus*, Hump-backed.

Cysaros. The *Intestinum Rectum*, *κυσο* signifies the *Breecb*.

Cysticus Ductus. The Passage of the *Bile*, from the *Liver* to the *Duodenum*, Gall-bladder.

Cystis, κυστις. A Bag.

Cystomia. The cutting the Bladder in the Operation for the Stone, from κυστις, *Vesica*, and τιμνω, *feco*, to cut.

Dacryodes. A weeping Ulcer, that perpetually sends forth a Kind of Ichor, from δακρυ, *Lachryma*, a Tear.

Darfis. An Excoriation of the Skin, from δερω, *excorio*, to excoriate.

Dartos. One of the Skins that cover the Testicles, from δερμας, *Corium*, a Skin.

Dasyμμα. An Inequality in the internal Part of the Eye-lid, from δαρυς, *asper*, rough.

Dearticulatio. See *Diarthrosis*.

Decorticatio. Stripping of the Husk or Bark from any Fruit or Root, from *de*, *from*, and *Cortex*, *Bark*.

Decussorium. An Instrument to depress the *Dura Mater*, after trepanning, *quia decutit membranam*, or from its Extremity being grooved *decussatim*.

Defensativum Emplastrum, from *defendo*, to defend.

Defluxio. The flowing down of Humours upon any inferior Part, from *defluo*, to flow down.

Deglutitio. The Action of Swallowing, from *deglutio*, to swallow.

Degmos.

Degmos. That gnawing at the upper Orifice of the Stomach, which is generally called the *Heart-burn*, from *δακνω*, *mordee*, to bite.

Delapso. A falling down, as of the *Anus*, *Uterus*, or *Intestines*, from *delabo*, to slip down.

Deligatio. Bandage of any Kind, from *de* and *ligo*, to tie.

Deliquium. A sudden fainting or retiring of the Spirits, from *delinquo*, to faint.

Delirium. A kind of Madnels, from *delirio*, to rave.

Deltoides. The Epithet to one of the Muscles that lift up the Arm, from Δ *δωλξ*, the Greek Letter, and *εidos*, *Forma*, *Shape*; it having some Resemblance of that Letter.

Dentagra. Forceps to pull out the Teeth with, from *Dens*, a Tooth, and *αγην Captura*, a laying hold of.

Dentes. The Teeth.

Dentifricium. A Medicine to clean the Teeth with, from *dentes fricare*, to rub the Teeth.

Dentitio. Breeding of Teeth.

Denuatio. A laying bare, as when a Bone appears in a Fracture.

Deobstruens. The Epithet to any Medicine that removes Obstructions, from *de priv.* and *obstruo*, to obstruct.

Deprimens. A Muscle that pulls the Globe of the Eye downwards.

Deras, or *Derma.* *Δερμας*, *δερμας*. *Cutis*, the Skin.

Dermatodes. The Epithet to the exterior Membrane, that invests the Brain, Skin-like, from *δερμας*, *Cutis*, the Skin.

Desiccativum Ung. Drying Ointment, from *desicca*, to dry up.

Desmos. Any Bandage, from *δω, ligo, to tie.*

Detergens Med. A cleansing Medicine, from *detergeo, to wipe off.*

Detritio. A Galling, as of the *Scrotum*, from *detero, to rub off.*

Deuteron. The *Secundine*, or After-birth, from *δευτερος, secundus*; because it comes next to the Child.

Diabetes. A Distemper in which the Urine comes away involuntarily and constantly, from *διαβαω, pervado, to pass through.*

Diabrosis. The Corrosion of any Part by Medicine or salt Humour, from *διαβρωσκω, peredo, to eat through.*

Diachylon. A Plaister made of Juices and Gum, from *δια ex, and ζυλω. Succus, Juice.*

Diacinema. When a Bone recedes a little from its Place, from *διακινω, dimoveo.*

Diaclasis. A Fracture, from *διακλαω, defringo, to break off.*

Dacodion. Syrup of Poppeys, from *δια ex or cum, and κωδια, Papaveris Caput, the Head of a Poppy.*

Diacepe. The cutting off of any Part, from *διακνιω perscindo, to cut through.*

Diæresis. The Separation of any Vessel by Corrosion, from *διαιρω, divido, to divide.*

Diagnosis. Is that Knowledge that acquaints us with the present Condition of a Distemper, either in relation to the Part affected, the Disease itself, or its Cause; from *διαγινωσκω, dignosco, to distinguish.*

Diagrydium. qu. *δακρυδιον.*

Dialepsis. That Space that is left in the Bandage of a Fracture, for the Application of Dressings

ings to a Wound ; from διαλειπω *interrelinquo*, to leave a Space between.

Diamotefis. The Filling an Ulcer with Lint, from μοίω, *Linteamentum carptum*.

Diapedefis. The Transudation of Blood through the Coats of an Artery ; from δια, *per, through*, and πηδᾶω, *salio*, to leap.

Diaphoresis. Sweating, from δια, *per, through*, and φέρω *fero*, to carry ; from whence likewise

Diaphoretica. Medicines that produce Sweat.

Diaphragma. The transverse Muscle that separates the two Cavities of the Body, from διαφραττω, *iniersepio*, to inclose ; from hence also

Diaphrattontes.

Diaplasis. The Reduction of a Fracture or Dislocation, from διαπλασσω *conformo*, to put together or fashion.

Diaplasma. Unction or anointing, from διαπλασσω *illino*, to smear over.

Diapnoe. Perspiration or Sweating, from δια, *per, through*, and πνία *spiro*, to breathe.

D. apompholygos. Because it is made of πομφολυξ, a Recrement of Brass.

Diarrhæa. A Looseness, from δια, *per, through*, and ρέω, *fluo*, to flow.

Diastole. The Dilatation of the Heart, from δια, and σιλλω *contraho*, to contract.

Diastrema. Distortion or Luxation, from διαστρίφω, *distorqueo*, to turn aside.

Diatafis. Distension of any Sort, particularly of a Limb, in case of Fracture, from διατείνω, *distendo*, to stretch out.

Diateffaron. A Medicine composed of four Ingredients, from δια *ex*, and τεσσαρες *quatuor*, four.

Diazoma. The same with *Diaphragma*, from *δια* and *ζωωμι*, *cingo*, to surround.

Dichophya. A fault in the Hairs when they split, from *διχα* *dupliciter*, double, and *φω* *cresco*, to grow.

Dichyoides. Net-like, from *δίκτυον* *Rete*, a Net, and *μορφή* *Forma*, Shape.

Digastricus. A Muscle with two Bellies; from *δις*, *bis*, and *γαστήρ*, *venter*, i. e. *double bellied*.

Digester. A Vessel invented by Dr. Papin to dissolve Bones, &c.

Digestion. [Animal], Dissolution of Food in the Stomach for Nutriment to the Body.

Digital. Belonging to a Finger.

Dilatatorium. An Instrument to open any Part, as the Mouth, Womb, or Fundament; from *dilato*, to dilate.

Dionysisci. People that have boney Prominences on their Temples, from *Dionysius*, a Name of *Bacchus*, who is frequently described by the Ancients with Horns.

Dioptra. See *Speculum Matricis*; from *διόπτρα*, *perspicio*.

Diorthosis. The Reduction of any dislocated or fractured Limb, from *διορθω* *dirigo*, to direct.

Diploe. The two Tables of the Skull, from *διπλοε*, *duplex*, double.

Diploma. The written Instrument that gives Authority to Practise, from *διπλω* *duplico*, to fold.

Dipuncion. A double-headed Probe, with a Knob at each End, resembling the Kernel of a Nut, from *δις* *dupliciter*, and *πυγν*, *Nucleus*, a Kernel.

Direct

Director. A hollow Instrument, used to guide the Incision-knife, from *dirigo*, to *direct*.

Discoides. The Epithet to the crystalline Humour of the Eye, from *δισκος*, *Discus*, the Quoit used in the Roman Games, and *εἶδος* *Forma*, Shape.

Discutient. Medicines, dissolving and driving away gross Matter.

Dislocatio. When a Bone is out of its Place, from *dis*, *asunder*, and *locus*, *place*.

Dissectio. See *Anatomia*; from *dis*, *asunder*, and *seco*, *to cut*.

Diuresis. Secretion of Urine, from *δια*, *per*, *by*, *σπιν*, *Urina*, Urine; from whence also comes

Diuretica. Med. Medicines that provoke Urine.

Dodecadactylon. The *Duodenum*, sometimes so called, because it was supposed to be *δωδεκα*, twelve, *δακτυλοι*, Fingers in Length.

Dorsum. The Back, so called, as most of the Etymologists say, because it tends *deorsum*, downwards.

Dracunculus. An Ulcer made by a little Worm, like *δρακων*, a Serpent.

Ductus. A Channel or Passage, from *duco*, *to lead*.

Duodenum. See *Dodecadactylon*. *Duodeni* signifies twelve.

Dysenteria. A Bloody Flux, from *δυσ* *male*, and *εντερων*, *Intestinum*.

Dyscypulotos. A Ulcer difficult to cure, from *δυσ*, *male*, *difficultly*, and *επιλωω ad cicatricem duco*, *to cicatrize*.

Dyshecles. One that has Ulcers very difficult to cure, from *δυσ* *male*. and *ηλκος*, *Ulcus*, an Ulcer.

Dysphonia. Difficulty of Speech, from *δυσ* male, and *φωνή* Vox, the Voice.

Dyspnæa. Difficulty of Breathing, from *δυσ* male, difficulty, and *πνέω* spiro, to breathe.

Dysuria. Difficulty in making Water, from *δυσ* male, difficulty, and *ουρά* Urina, Urine.

Ecchymosis, quia humores succi, extra vasa sunt.

Ecclipsis. A Dislocation or Luxation, from *εκκλινω*, deflecto, to turn from

Eccope. The cutting off of any Part, from *εκκοπω*, excindo, to cut off.

Echinophthalmia. An Inflammation of the Eye-lid, from *εχινος*, a Sea Hedge-Hog; and *οφθαλμία*, Disease in the Eyes. I suppose this Term is distinguished thus, because the Eye-lid is set with Hairs, as the *Echinus* is with Prickles.

Ecphyfis. Any Excrescence, from *εκφύω*, to grow out.

Ecpnoe. Expiration, from *εκ* ex, and *πνέω* spiro, to breathe.

Eceptoma. A Luxation, from *εκ* ex, out; and *πίπτω* cado, to fall.

Ecsarcoma. Any fleshy Excrescence, from *εκ* ex, and *σαρξ* Caro, Flesh.

Ectrapeloyastros. One that has a monstrous Belly, from *εκτραπέλος* monstrosus, and *γαστήρ* Venter, Belly.

Ectropium. An Excrescence on the under Eye-lid, that by its Weight turns it downward, from *εκτρέπω* deflecto, to turn down.

Eëtrosis. Abortion, from ἀλλίσσωσκω, *abortum facio*, to make abortive.

Eisphnoe. Respiration, the Opposite to *Ecphnoe*; from εις *in*, and πνέω *spiro*, to breathe.

Elastic Force. Explosion of Spirits, as in Cramps.

Elephantiasis. The Leprosy.

Elevatorium. An Instrument to raise a Depression in the Skull, from *elevo*, to raise up.

Elongatio. An imperfect Luxation, when the Legament is relaxed and lengthened, from *elongo*, to lengthen out.

Elytroides. One of the Coats of the Testicles, from ἐλύτρον *Vagina*, a *Sheath*, and εἶδος *Forma*, *Shape*.

Embroche. Fomentation, from ἐμβρέχω, *made-facio*, to make wet.

Embryo. An imperfect Child in the Womb, from ἐν *intus*, within, and βρύω *pullulo*, to hatch.

Embryothlastes. An Instrument to break the Bones of a *Fœtus*, for the easier extracting it out of the Womb, from ἐμβρυον, *Fœtus*; and θλάω, *contundo*, to bruise.

Embryotomia. See *Cæsarea Sectio*, from ἐμβρυον, *Fœtus*; and τέμνω *seco*, to cut.

Embryulcus. An Instrument to draw out the *Fœtus* from the Womb, from ἐμβρυον, *Fœtus*, and ἔλκω *traho*, to draw.

Emetic. Medicines that cause Vomiting.

Emeticum Medicamentum. A Vomit, from ἐμέω *Vomo* to vomit.

Emmenia. See *Catamenia*.

Emmenagogics, or Emmenagogues. Medicines, provoking the Courses in Women.

Emolliens.

Emolliens. The Epithet to a Medicine that softens and dissipates Tumours, from *emollio*, to *soften*.

Emphysema. Any flatulent Tumour, from *εμφυσω inflo*, to *blow up*.

Empiricus. A Quack, or Trier of Experiments, from *εμπειρω tento*, to *try*.

Emprosthotonia. A Convulsion of the Neck that draws the Head forwards, from *εμπροσθεν ante*, before, and *τεινω tendo*, to *stretch*.

Empyema. A Collection of Matter in the *Thorax*, from *εν, intus*, and *πυον, Pus*.

Emulgentes. Epithet to the Arteries and Veins of the Kidneys, from *emulgeo*, to *milk out*; because, according to the Antients, they strained, and, as it were, milked the *Serum* through the Kidneys.

Emulso. A milky Liquor drawn from Almonds, the cold Seeds, &c.

Emunctoria. Glands, which, according to the Antients, received the Excrements from the noble Parts, as the Parotides from the Brain, the auxiliary Glands from the Heart, and the inguinal from the Liver, from *emungo*.

Enarthrosis. A Species of Articulation, from *εν, and αρθρον Articulus*, a *Joint*.

Encanthis. A Tumour in the great Angle of the Eye, from *εν in*, and *κανθος Canthus*, the Corner of the Eye.

Encauma. A fiery Pustule of the Eye, from *εν intus*, within; and *καιω uro*, to *burn*.

Encharaxis. Scarification, from *χαρασσω, sculpo*.

Enchymoma. See *Ecchymosis*.

Encoilia.

Encoilia. The Intestines, and whatever is contained in the *Abdomen*, from *εν in*, and *κοιλια Venter*, the *Belly*.

Encope. Incision, from *εν in*, and *κοπιω scindo*, to *cut*.

Encranium. The Brain, from *εν in*, and *κρανιον*, the *Skull*.

Enema. A Glyster, from *ενημι*, *immitto*, to *send in*.

Engisoma. A Fracture in the Skull, when a large Fragment of the Bone presses upon the Membranes, and makes the Appearance of *γεισον*, the *Eaves of a House*; from *εγγιζω appropinquo*, to *draw near*.

Engomphosis. See *Gomphosis*.

Ensiformis. The Epithet to the pointed Gristle of the *Sternum*; from *Ensis*, a *Sword*, and *Forma*, *Shape*.

Enteron, Intestinum. A Gut; from *ενλῶ intus*, *within*.

Enteroccele. A Rupture in the Groin, from the falling down of the Guts; from *εντερον Intestinum*, a *Gut*, and *κηλη Hernia*, a *Rupture*.

Entero epiplooccele. A Rupture, when the *Omentum* falls down with the Gut into the Groin, or *Scrotum*; from *εντερον Intestinum*, a *Gut*, *επιπλον Omentum*, the *Caul*, and *κηλη Hernia*, a *Rupture*.

Enteromphalos. A Rupture of the Navel. This seldom happens but to Women from Labour; from *εντερον Intestinum*, and *ομφαλῶ Umbilicus*, the *Navel*.

Entiposis. The *Acetabulum*, or Socket of the Shoulder; from *ενπιωω imprimo*, to make an Impression. It is used by no physical Writer, but mentioned only by *Jul. Poll.*

Enulon.

Enulon. The interior Part of the Gums, from *ενω* *intus*, *within*, and *ελον* *Gingiva*, the *Gum*. As the former, from *Pollux*.

Enystron, Abomasus. The last or fourth Ventricle in animals that chew the Cud, which compleats the Digestion, from *ανω* *perficio*, to *perfect*.

Eparma. A Tumour of any Sort, from *επαίρω* *extollo*, to *lift up*.

Epaphæresis. Repeated Bleeding, or Phlebotomy, from *επι* *insuper*, and *αφαιρω* *demo*, to *take away*. Rather, any repeated Evacuation.

Ephippium Os. A Part of the *Os Sphenoides*, so called from its Resemblance to *Ephippium*, a *Saddle*.

Epicarpium. A Plaister, or any Application to the Wrists, as in Fevers; from *επι* *super*, *upon*, and *καρπος* *Carpus*, the *Wrist*.

Epicauma. See *Encauma*.

Epicolicæ Regionēs. The Parts adjacent to the Colon; from *επι* *super*, and *κοιλος* *cavus*, *hollow*; from whence the Word *Colon* is derived.

Epichordis. The Mesentery; from *επι* *super*, *upon*, and *χορδη* *Intestinum*, a *Gut*.

Epidermis. The Cuticula, or Scarf-skin; from *επι*, *super*, *above*, and *δερμα*, *Cutis*, the *Skin*.

Epietionion. The Part upon the Pubes, from *επι* *super*, *above*, and *ελος*, *Pubes*.

Epididymides. Little Appendices on the Testicles; from *επι* *super*, *upon*, *διδυμοι* *Testes*, the *Stones*.

Epigastrium. The fore and upper Part of the Belly; from *επι*, *supra*, *above*; and *γαστηρ* *Venter*, the *Belly*.

Epiglottis. The little Cartilage that covers the Wind-pipe; from *επι* *super*, *above*, *γλωττις*, the *Aperture of the Larynx*.

Epig-

Epiglutis. The upper Part of the Buttock; from *ἐπι super, above, γλῶττις, Nates*, the Buttock.

Epigonatis. The Knee-pan; from *ἐπι super, above, γόνυ Genu*, the Knee.

Epilepria. The Falling-sickness; from *ἐπιλαμβάνω invado*, to invade.

Epiphyfis. From *ἐπιφύω adnascor*, to grow to.

Epiplocele. When the *Omentum* falls into the *Scrotum*; from *ἐπιπλοον Omentum*, the *Caul*, and *αἰδή Hernia*, a Rupture.

Epiplocomistes. The Epithet to a Man that has a large Belly; from *ἐπιπλοον Omentum*, the *Caul*, and *κομίζω gero*, to carry; as if it was a Burden. It seems to be only a Term of Raillery.

Epiplocephalum. A Rupture in the Navel; from a Tumour in the *Omentum*, from *ἐπιπλοον Omentum*, the *Caul*; and *ομφαλός Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Epiploon. *Omentum*, the *Caul*, from *ἐπιπλω supervigno*, to swim over; because it seems to float upon the Guts.

Epiporoma. Any indurated Tumour in the Joints, from *ἐπιπύρω induro*, to harden.

Epischion. The *Os Pubis*, so called, because it is *ἐπι supra, above, ισχίον, Ischium*, the Bone so called.

Epispastica. Blistering Plaisters, from *ἐπισπᾶω attraho*, to attract.

Episphæria. The winding Vessels on the outer Part of the Substance of the Brain; from *ἐπι super, above*, and *σφαῖρα Sphæra*, a *Globe*, or *Sphere*; the Brain having in some measure that Shape.

Epistrophæus. The first Vertebra of the Neck that turns round upon the Axis or second ; from *ἐπὶ* super, upon, and *στρέφω* verto, to turn.

Epomis. See *Acromion*, from *ἐπὶ* super, upon ; and *ὤμος* Humerus, the Shoulder.

Epopalum. Any Application to the Navel, from *ἐπὶ* super, upon ; *ομφαλός* Umbilicus, the Navel.

Epulis. A Tumour on the Gums ; from *ἐπὶ* super, upon ; and *ὄλον* Gingiva, the Gum.

Epulotica. Medicines that incarn and cicatrize ; from *ἐπιδύω*, to cicatrize.

Erysipelas. St. *Anthony's-Fire* : Authors vary in their Derivation of this Word. *Constantine* and *Martinus* derive it from *εἶρω* traho, to draw, το *πλάς*, the neighbouring Parts. *Pollux* calls the Word *ερυθροπιδός*, from *ερυθρός* ruber, red, and *πιδός* Niger, Black, from the Variety of Colours.

Erysipelatodes. A spurious Erysipelas. See *Erysipelas*.

Erythroides. One of the Coats of the Testicles adjoining to the *Elythroides*, so called from its Colour, i. e. *ερυθρός* ruber, red.

Escharotica. Medicines so called, that skin over a Wound ; from *ἐσχαρίω*, crustam induco, to skin over, to scab over, to burn into a Crust. *De ἐσχαρᾷ*, vide Schol. Hom. ad Il. 1. 418.

Esoche. An internal Tumour in the Anus, from *ἐσω* intus, within ; and *ἔχω* habeo, to have.

Esthiomenos. The Epithet to any inveterate Ulcer, from *ἐσθίω* comedo, to eat. More properly, the *Herpes exedens*.

Ethmoidal. Sieve-like.

Eth.

Ethmoides. A Bone in the Nose, so called from $\pi\sigma\mu\odot$ *Cribrum*, a Sieve, and $\iota\delta\odot$ *Forma*, Shape.

Etron. See *Hypogastrium*.

Euembolos. One expert at setting of Bones, from $\iota\upsilon$ *bene*, $\iota\upsilon$ *in*, and $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$ *jacio*, to cast.

Eugeos. The Womb, so called from its Fertility; from $\iota\upsilon$ *bene*, and $\gamma\alpha\iota\alpha$ *Tellus*, the Earth.

Euphorbium. A fat succulent Plant. from *Euphorbus*, a Physician, in Honour of whom King *Juba*, who first found it out, gave it that Name, from $\iota\upsilon$ *bene*, and $\phi\epsilon\iota\beta\omega$ *pasco*, to feed.

Exercis. The pulling out any thing hurtful to the Body; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*, and $\alpha\sigma\epsilon\omega$ *capió*, to take.

Excortatio. Stripping off the Skin, from *ex* and *Corium*, the Skin.

Excrementum. Excrement of any Sort; from *excerno*, to divide, part, or separate.

Excreſcentia. From *ex*, *out*, and *cresco*, to grow.

Exoche. The Reverse of *Esoche*; from $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ *extra*, *without*, and $\iota\chi\omega$, *habeo* to have.

Exomphalos. A Tumour of the Navel; from *ex*, *out*, and $\iota\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\odot$, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Exonchoma. Any large prominent Tumour; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*, and $\omicron\gamma\chi\odot$, *Tumor*.

Exophthalmia. When the Eye juts out beyond its natural Situation; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*, and $\iota\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\odot$ *Oculus*, the Eye.

Exostosis. An unnatural Swelling or Excreſcence of the Bones; from $\epsilon\zeta$ *ex*, *out*; and $\omicron\sigma\tau\iota\omicron\upsilon$ *Os*, a Bone.

Exoticus. Any Medicine brought from foreign Countries; from $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ *extra*, *without*.

Extensio. Extension, from *extendo*, to stretch out.

Extractio. The pulling out of any thing; from *extraho*, to pull out.

Extravasatus Sanguis. Blood burst out of the Vessels, and lodged in any Part; from *extra*, out of, and *Vas*, a Vessel.

Farcinialis. See *Allantoides*.

Fascia. A Ligature or Bandage.

Fauces. The upper Part of the Gullet.

Febrifugus. The Epithet to a Medicine, whose Use is *Febrem, fugare*, to drive away a Fever.

Fenestra. There are two Holes in the inner Cavity of the Ear, near the *Membrana Tympani*; so call'd. It signifies properly a Window; from *Quoniam luceo*, to shine.

Fibula. The lesser Bone of the Leg; *Πιπων*, *Fibula*, a Buckle. *Hippocrates* sometimes uses the Word for that Part only of the Bone that forms the outer Angle, perhaps because they used to buckle their Shoes in that Place.

Fissura. When a Bone is split lengthways, from *finito*, to cleave; and in the Skull, when the Bone is split without Depression, Rising, or a Piece being wholly divided.

Fistula. Is any Pipe or oblong Cavity; but with us signifies a hollow Ulcer in any Part, whose Sides are callous and hard.

Flexor.

Flexor. A Muscle serving to bend any Parts.

Focile. The two Bones of the Leg, and of the Arm below the Elbow, *Ulna* and *Radius*, are called *Focils*; *Tibia* the Major, and *Fibula* the Minor. It is an Arabick Term, used by the Writers of barbarous Ages.

Fœtus. A Child in the Womb, *a fovendo*, vel *a φοίλῳ*, *coire*; or rather *fetus*, from *feo*. See *Voss. Etymol.*

Foliaceum Ornamentum. The Foliage Leaf-like Ornament, at the Extremity of the *Tubæ Fallopi-ana*.

Folliculus Fellis. The Gall-bladder; *Folliculus* signifies a little Bag.

Fomentatio. The external Application of any warm liquid Medicine, from *foveo*, to cherish.

Fontanella. An Issue; the Diminutive of *Fons*, a Fountain.

Foramen. Any Orifice.

Forceps. Pincers, from *formum*, or *forbum*; an obsolete Word, signifying *hot*, and *capere*; or from *ferrum* and *capere*: an Iron Instrument to hold any thing with.

Fossa. The great Chink of the *Pudendum muliebri* is sometimes so called; it is properly a Ditch.

Fotus. From *foveo*, to cherish. See *Fomentatio*.

Fractura. A Fracture, from *frango*, to break.

Frænulum. The little Ligament of the Tongue, a Diminutive of

Frænum. A Bridle; with us the Ligament of the *Penis* is so called.

Frontalis Vena. A Vein in *Fronte*, the Fore-head.

F R

F U

Frontis Os. The Forepart of the Skull.

Fumigatio. Fumigation, from *Fumus*, Smoak.

Fungus. A spongy Excrecence in Ulcers. It signifies a Toad's-tool.

Furunculus. A Sore called a Felon; from *Fur*, *quia corpus conficit.* Plin. N. H. l. 26. c. 12.

G A

G A

Galactophori Ductus. The lacteal Vessels; from *γαλα*, *Lac*, Milk, and *φειω porto*, to carry.

Galea. A Helmet; and by Analogy, a Pain that seizes the whole Head.

Galeancones. Those that have short Arms are called so; from *γαλην*, *Mistela*, a Weasel, and *αγκων*, *Cubitus*.

Gambelæ. The Jaws, from *γαμφ*, *aduncus*, crooked.

Gangamon. The *Omentum*, so called from the various Intertexture of Veins and Arteries, resembling *γαγλαμον*, a Fishing-net.

Ganglion. A knotty Tumour in the nervous or tendinous Parts from a Sprain or Blow; a Primitive in the Greek.

Gangræna. The cadaverous Corruption of any Part; the Fore-runner of a Mortification; a Primitive in the Greek.

Gargarisma. A Medicine to wash and cleanse the Mouth and Throat with; from *γαργαριζω*, *Os colluo*, to wash the Mouth, and that from *γαργαριων*, *Guttur*, the Throat.

Gastroc-

Gastrocnemion. The Calf of the Leg ; from γαστήρ, *Venter*, a Belly, and κνήμη, *Tibia*, the Shin-bone.

Gastro epiploica. The Vein and Artery that goes to the Stomach and *Omentum*, are so called ; from γαστήρ, *Venter*, the Belly, and επιπλοον, *Omentum*, the Caul.

Gastrorrhaphia. The Suture of Wounds in the Belly ; from γαστήρ, *Venter*, the Belly, and ραφή, *Sutura*, a Stitching.

Gastrotomia. The cutting open the *Abdomen*, as in the *Cæsarean Section*, from γαστήρ, *Venter*, the Belly, and τέμνω, *seco*, to cut.

Gelasinus. An Epithet to the Teeth, shewn in Laughing ; from γέλω, *rideo*, to laugh.

Gemelli. Δίδυμοι, *Twins*.

Genioglossi. A Pair of Muscles arising from the lower Part of the Chin, and are inserted into the Basis of the Tongue ; from γένειον, *Mentum*, the Chin, and γλῶσσα, *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Geniobyoides. A Pair of Muscles arising from the lower Part of the Chin, and are inserted into the *Os Hyoides* ; from γένειον, *Mentum*, the Chin, and *Hyoides*, the Bone of the Tongue.

Genitalia. The Organs of Generation in both Sexes.

Gingivæ. The Gums.

Ginglymos. A Primitive. When a Bone receives and is received.

Glandula. A Gland, the Diminutive of

Glans. The Head of the *Penis*, resembling an Acorn.

Gland. A Kernel in the Flesh.

Glaucoma. A Defect of the Eyes, wherein the crystalline Humour loses its transparency, and appears

pears blueish ; from γλαυξ *Noctua*, an Owl, whose Eyes are of that Colour.

Glenoides Processus. Any Process of a Bone that has a shallow Cavity ; from γληνη, the Socket of the Eye, and μορφη, *Forma*, Shape.

Glossocatochos, or *Spatula Linguae*. An Instrument to depress the Tongue with ; from γλωσσα, *Lingua*, the Tongue, and καταχω, *reprimio*, to repress.

Glossocomon. A Cradle for a broken Leg or Thigh. It signifies properly a Case for the Reeds of a musical Instrument, (*Tibiae*, or Haut-boys ;) from γλωσσα, *Lingua*, a Tongue, and κομω, *curo*, or guard.

Glottis. The Chink of the *Larynx* ; from γλωττα, *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Gluteus Musculus. A great Muscle that makes Part of γλην, *Nates*, the *Buttock*.

Gomphosis. A Species of Articulation, wherein the Bone is drove in like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaw-bone, from γομφος, *Clavus*, a Nail.

Gonagra. The Gout in the Knee ; from γονυ, *Genu*, the Knee, and αγω, *Captura*, laying hold of.

Gongrona. A hard round Tumour, upon any nervous Part ; so called from γογρ, the Wart of a Tree.

Gonorrhæa. Is the involuntary Profusion of Seed, from whatever Cause it happens ; from γονη, *Semen*, Seed, and ρωσσω, to flow.

Grandiosum Os. The same with *Cuboides* ; so called from its Resemblance to a Hail-stone.

Graphoides Processus ; or *Styliformis* : A Process of the *Ossa Temporum*, and of the *Ulna* toward the Writ ; from γραφς, *Stylus*, a Pencil, and μορφη, *Forma*, Shape.

Grumus Sanguinis. Clotted or coagulated Blood.

Gula. See *Pharynx*.

Gummata. A Sort of Tumours, so called from the Resemblance of their Contents to Gums.

Gutta Serena. Blindness, either from a Defect in the optick Nerve, or Pressure upon it, when the Eye itself looks perfectly clear; the clear Drop.

Gynæcomastros. A præternatural Tumour in the Breast of a Man, when it grows as big as a Woman's; from *γυνή*, *mulier*, and *μαστός*, *Mamma*, a Teat.

Gynæcomyflax. The Hair on the upper Part of a Woman's Secrets; from *γυνή*, *Mulier*, a Woman, and *μυσαξ*, *Barba*, a Beard.

H*Abena*. A Bandage used to draw the Lips of a Wound together; it signifies properly a Bandage.

Hæmatocele. Any Tumour charged with Blood; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, and *κηλη* Tumour.

Hæmatomphalocèle. A Tumour in the Navel turgid with Blood; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, *ομφαλός*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel, and *κηλη*, Tumour.

Hæmophobus. One that is fearful of being blooded; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, and *φοβία*, *metuo*, fear. It is used more commonly of Physicians averse to Blood-letting.

Hæmotoicus. One that spits Blood; from *αἷμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood, and *πτύω*, *spuo*, to spit; from whence likewise

Hæmoptysis. A Spitting of Blood.

Hæmorrhagia. A Flux of Blood from any Part ; αιμα, *Sanguis*, and ρηγωμι, *frango*, to break, viz. the Vessels.

Hæmorrhoids. The Piles, or bleeding at the Veins of the Fundament ; from αιμα, *Sanguis*, Blood, and ρεω, *fluo*, to flow.

Hæmostaticum. A Medicine to stop Blood ; from αιμα, *Sanguis*, Blood, and ιστημι, *sisto*, to stop.

Halo. The Circle round the Nipple of the Breast ; it signifies properly the Meteor that forms a Circle round the Sun or Moon.

Hamus, or Hamulus. A hooked Instrument made use of to extract the Child out of the Body in difficult Labour.

Hætica Febris. A continual slow Fever ; from ἔξις, *habitus*, as if it was riveted in the Constitution.

Heilamides. The Membranes that invest the Brain are sometimes so called ; from ἑλiew, *verſo*, to turn.

Helcoma. Exulceration ; from ἑλκος, *Ulcus*, an Ulcer.

Helyster.. An Instrument to draw the *Fætus* out of the Womb ; from ἑλκυω, *traho*, to draw.

Helix. The circular or spiral Rim of the *Auricle*. The Word signifies a spiral Line ; from ἑλιω *verto*, to turn.

Hemiceraunius. A Bandage for the Breast and Back. Vid. *Galen de Fasciis*.

Hemicrania. A Pain that seizes one Side of the Head only ; from ημι, *semis*, half, and κρανιον, *Cranium*, the Skull.

Hepar, atis. The Liver. *Martinius* and *Goræus* derive it from επιω, *operari*, to work, and ιαγ, *Sanguinem*, Blood ; upon a Supposition that its Use was to prepare the Blood.

Hermaphroditus. A Hermaphrodite, one that is both Male and Female. The Prolongation of the Clitoris, is the most common Cause of this Mistake. It is derived from *Ερμης*, Mercury, and *Αφροδιτη*, Venus.

Hernia. A Rupture. A primitive Word in Latin.

Herpes. A little creeping Ulcer; from *ερπω*, *serpo*, to creep.

Heterogenenus. Of another Kind; from *αλλοιον*, *alterum*, and *γενος*, Genus, Kind.

Hiera Picra. i. e. The *ιερον*, *sacer*, sacred, and *πικρον*, *amarus*, bitter.

Homogeneous. Of the same Kind; from *ομοιον*, *simile*, like, and *γενος*, Genus, Kind.

Hoplochrisma. The Weapon Salve, *χρισμα του σπλιν*.

Hordeum. A Tumour on the Eye-lid, in the Shape of a Barley-Corn.

Humerios. The Bone in the upper Part of the Arm.

Humilis, humble. A Muscle of the Eye, so called from its drawing the Eye downward.

Hyatrides. The vitreous Humour of the Eye; from *υαλον*, *Vitrum*, Glass, and *ιδιον*, *Forma*, Resemblance.

Hyboma. Is a hump'd Back; *υβον* signifies the Bunch on a Camel's Back.

Hydarthros. A Gleet from a wounded Joint, according to *Hildanus*; from *υδωρ*, *Water*, and *αρθρον*, *Articulus*, a Joint.

Hydatoides. The aqueous Humour of the Eye; from *υδαλον*, the Genitive Case of *υδωρ*, *Aqua*, Water, and *ιδιος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Hydros. The same as *Hydrops*, a Dropsy.

Hydragoga. Medicines against a Dropsy; from *υδωρ*, *Water*, and *αγω*, *duco*, to draw.

Hyrargyros. Quicksilver; from υδωρ, Water; I suppose, because, a Fluid; and αργυρος, *Argentum*, Silver.

Hydrenterocele. A falling down of the Intestines with Water, into the *Scrotum*; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water, and εντερον, *Intestinum*, a Gut, and κηλη, a Rupture.

Hydrocardia. The Water in the *Pericardium*; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water, and καρδια, *Cor*, the Heart.

Hydrocele. A watry Tumour of the *Scrotum*; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water, and κωλη, Tumour.

Hydrocephalum. A watry Tumour of the Head, from υδωρ, *Aqua*, and κεφαλη, *Caput*, the Head.

Hydromphalon. A watry Tumour of the Navel; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water, and ομφαλον, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Hydrophobia. A Dread of Water; one of the Symptoms that attend the Bite of a mad Dog; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water, and φοβισω, *metuo*, to fear.

Hydrops. The Dropsy; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water.

Hydrophthalmion. An œdematous or watry Swelling of the Eye-lids; from υδωρ, *Aqua*, Water, and οφθαλμος, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Hygrocirsocele. A compound Tumour of the *Scrotum*, part watry and part varicose; from υγρος, *humidus*, moist, and κισος, *Varix*, the Dilatation of a Vein, and κηλη, Tumour.

Hymen, Membrana. It is used only for the Membrane of the *Uterus*, supposed to be the Token of Virginity, and broke in the first Coition: for which Reason it seems probable the same Word came to signify the God presiding over Marriages,
and.

and the Song of Joy which was used upon these Solemnities.

Hyoides, or *Hyssiloides*. The Bone of the Tongue resembling the Greek Letter υ , *Upsilon*; from whence, together with $\alpha\delta\omicron$, *Forma*, it takes its Derivation.

Hyothyreoides. Two Muscles of the *Larynx*, arising from the *Os Hyoides*, are inserted into the *Thyreoides*; which see explained in their proper Places.

Hyperoæn. The Palate of the Mouth: from $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, above.

Hyperfarcosis. Any fleshy Excrescence, from $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, *super*, above, and $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\xi}$, *Caro*, Flesh.

Hypnoticus. A Medicine to procure $\omicron\nu\iota$, *Somnus*, Sleep.

Hypochondrium. The upper Part of the *Abdomen*, next the Gristles of the *Thorax*; from $\upsilon\pi\omicron$, *sub*, under, and $\chi\omicron\rho\delta\rho\omicron$, *Cartilago*, a Gristle.

Hymochyma. A Suffusion of the Eye; from $\upsilon\pi\omicron\chi\epsilon\tau\omega$, *suffendo*, to pour under.

Hypocælon. That hollow Part that lies under the Eyes, so called from $\upsilon\pi\omicron$, *sub*, under, and $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\omicron$, *cavus*, hollow.

Hypochophosis. The same with *Cophosis*, but in a less Degree.

Hypogastrium. The lowest Region of the Belly, from $\upsilon\pi\omicron$, *sub*, under, and $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, *Venter*, the Belly.

Hypoglossis. The Vein that lies under the Tongue; called also *Ranularis*, or a Tumour in that Place called also *Ranula*; from $\upsilon\pi\omicron$ *sub*, under, and $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$ *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Hypoglutis. The fleshy Part under the *Buttocks*;
F from

from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *γλετω*, *Nates*, a Buttock.

Hyponomon. An Ulcer that has many *Sinusses*; from *υπονομου*, *Cuniculus*, a Mine, or subterraneous Passage. Perhaps from *υπο*, and *νομου*, *Domicilium*, a Settlement.

Hypophoræ. Deep ulcerous Fistulas; from *αποφερω*, *subtus fero*, to be carried under.

Hypopyon. A Collection of Matter under the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye; from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *πυον*, *Pus*.

Hypospadiæus. One whose *Urethra* is terminated underneath the Glans, so named, perhaps, *quasi aliquo medo spado*.

Hypofarcidias. See *Anasarca*; from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *σαρξ*, *Caro*, Flesh.

Hypothenar. One of the Muscles that contract the Thumb; from *υπο*, *sub*, and *θεναρ*, *Vola*, the Palm of the Hand.

Hypothesis. A Supposition; from *υποτιθημι*, *suppono*, to suppose.

Hypsiloides. See *Hyoides*.

Hypulus. An Ulcer that lurks under the *Cicatrix*; from *υπο*, *sub*, under, and *ελη*, *Cicatrix*.

Hysterica. Medicines against the Diseases of the Womb; from *υτερα*, *Uterus*, the Womb.

Hysterocèle. A Womb-Rupture, when it falls through the *Annuli* of the *Abdominal* Muscles into the Groin; from *υτηρο*, *Uterus*, the Womb, and *κηλη*, *Tumor*.

Hysterotomatocia. See *Cæsarea Sectio*; from *υτερα*, *Uterus*, *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut, and *τοκ*, *Partus*.

Hysterotomia. The Dissection of the Womb; from *υτερα*, *Uterus*, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut.

Ichor.

Ichor. A kind of Serum ting'd with Blood.

Icterus. The Jaundice.

Jejunum. One of the Intestines so call'd, because it is commonly found empty.

Ignis sacer. See *Erysipelas*, or *Herpes exedens*.

Ilion. The third Gut from the Stomach; so called from *εἰλεω*, *circumvolvo*, to turn about; because it makes a great many *Convolutions*.

Ilium Os. The upper Part of the Bone, called *Os Innominatum*.

Impetigo. A Tetter.

Impostume. A gathering together of corrupt Matter.

Incarnans. A Medicine to produce Flesh; from *incarno*, to heal.

Incisio. Incision, from *in*, and *cædo*, to cut.

Incisures Dentes. The Fore Teeth; from their Use, which is *incidere*, to cut.

Incus. The Anvil, or little Bone of the Ear, that the *Malleus* strikes upon.

Index. The Fore-finger: from *indico*, to point; from whence likewise

Indicator Musculus. The directing Muscle.

Indignatorius Musculus. This Muscle is supposed to give a Cast of Scorn, but it is done by the Assistance of another; from *indignor*, to scorn.

Infrascapularis Musc. From *infra*, below, *Scapula*, the Shoulder-blade.

Infundibulum Renum. The Funnel of the Reins; from *infundo*, to pour in; from whence likewise

Infusio. Infusion.

Inguen, inis. The Groin.

Innominatum Os. The Bone adjoining to the *Coccyx*, so called from its having no proper name.

Inosculatio. See *Anastomosis*, from *in*, and *Osculum*, a little Mouth, or Orifice.

Intercostales Musc. The Muscles that lie *inter*, between, *Costas*, the Ribs.

Intercus. See *Hydrops*; from *inter*, between, and *Cutem*, the Skin.

Interfemineum. See *Perinæum*; from *inter*, between, *Femen*, the Inside of the Thigh.

Internodii. The mutual Connection of the Bones of the Fingers; from *inter*, between, and *Nodus*, a Joint.

Interosseï Musc. Muscles that move the Fingers sideways; so called from their Progress, *inter*, between, *Ossa*, the Bones.

Interscapulum. That Process in the *Scapula*, that is commonly called the Spine, from *inter* and *Scapula*.

Intertrigo. A Galling or Chafing between the Thighs; from *inter*, between, and *tero*, to rub.

Intestinum. A Gut, from *intus*, within.

Involucrum Cordis. See *Pericardium*; from *involvo*, to wrap up in.

Iris. The Circle round the Pupil of the Eye, so called from the many Colours in it like *Iris*, the Rainbow.

Ischæmon. A Medicine to stop Blood; from *ισχωμα*, *reprimo*, to stop the Force of, *αιμα*, *Sanguis*, Blood.

Ischium. The Hip-bone, so called, because it lies near *ισχια*, *Lumbus*, the Loin.

Ischnophonia. A small Voice; from *ισχυος*, *transis*, and *φωνη*, *Vox*.

Ischuria.

Ichuria. A Suppression of Urine; from *ισχυμι*, to stop, *ουρον*, *Urina*, the Urine.

Ithmoides. Falsely for *Ethmoides*.

Jugale Os. See *Zygoma*; from *Jugam*, a Yoke. From whence likewise

Jugularis Vena.

Junctura. Articulation; from *jungo*, to join.

L *Abia.* The Mouth, the Womb, a Wound, &c.

Labis. Any Forceps; from *λαμβάνω*, *prehendo*, to lay hold of.

Labyrinth. The second Cavity of the Ear.

Lacerated. Torn.

Lachrymalia Puncta. Two Perforations at the Edge of the Eye-lids, through which *Lachrymæ*, the Tears, pass.

Lactea Vasa. Vessels that carry the Chyle, which resembles *Lac*, Milk.

Lactumina. Little Ulcers, or crusty Scabs in the Skin, so called, because they happen chiefly to sucking Children; from *Lac*, Milk.

Lacunæ. Little Pores in the *Urethra*, or Passage of the Yard, and *Vagina Uteri*; they pour a viscous Liquor into the Passage, that lubricates and defends it from the Salts of the Urine. It signifies any Drain or Furrow, from *Lacus*, a standing Pool.

Læmos, *λαίμος*. A Primitive in the Greek, the Throat.

Lagochilus. A Hare-lip, from λαγος, *Lepus*, a Hare, and χειλος, *Labinum*, a Lip.

Lagophthalmus. A Disease of the upper Eyelid, when it is so contracted or maimed, that it cannot cover the Eye, which is common to Hares. It is derived from λαγως, *Lepus*, a Hare, and οφθαλμος, *Oculus*, an Eye.

Lambdoides. A Suture of the Skull, so called from the Greek Letter Λ *Lambda*, and εδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Lamina. A Scale, or Plate. It is used for the Tables of the Skull.

Lancetta, or rather *Lanceola.* A Lancet, the Diminutive of *Lancea*, a Lance.

Lapara. The fleshy Part between the Ribs and the Hips, from λαπαζω, *evacuo*, to empty; because it falls in as if it was empty.

Larynx. The Top of the Wind-pipe.

Laryngotomia. See *Bronchotomia*; from λαρυγξ, *Guttur*, the Throat, and τεμνω, *feco*, to cut.

Latissimus Dorsæ. A Muscle of the Back, so called, because it is *latissimus*, the broadest.

Lens. The chrystalline Humour of the Eye.

Lepidoides Sutura, i. e. *Squammosa*; the scaly Suture of the Skull, from the Genitive Case of λεπιδω, *Squamma*, a Scale, and εδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Lepidosarcoma. A Tumour, so called by *Severinus*, from λεπιδω, *Squamma*, a Scale, and σαρκς, *Caro*, Flesh.

Lepra. A dry Scab that makes the Skin scaly; from λεπρω, *scaber*, rough.

Levator Musculus. A Muscle that raises the *Scapula*; from *levo*, to lift up.

Lethargus. A Lethargy, Drowsiness, and Forgetfulness; from ληθη, *Oblivio*, Forgetfulness, and αργος, *iners*, slothful.

Leucoma, Albugo, Nubecula, &c. A Disease of the Cornea; from λευκος, *candidus*, white.

Leucophlegmatia. A pituitous and almost transparent Tumour of the Body; from λευκος, *candidus*, and φλεγμα, *Phlegm*.

Leucorrhæa. The *Fluor Albus*, or Whites in Women; from λευκος, *candidus*, white, and ρεω, *fluo*, to flow.

Lienteria. A Distemper in which the crude Aliment is discharged with little or no alteration; from λειον, *leue*, smooth, and εντερον, *Intestinum*, the Gut.

Ligamentum. A Ligament; from ligo, to tie.

Linea alba. A white Line, formed by the meeting of the Tendons of the abdominal Muscles.

Lipodermus. One that has lost his *Prepuce*, or Foreskin, from λειπω, *linguo*, to leave, δερμα, *Cutis*, the Skin.

Lippitudo. Blear-eyedness; a Disease primarily of the Cilia and their Vessels, from the Decay of their natural Moisture. See *Xerophthalmia*.

Lithargyros. A Recrement of Lead thrown off from Silver when it is refined; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and αργυρος, *Argentum*, Silver.

Lithiasis. The Generation of Stones in the Bladder; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone. Also a Disease of the Eye-lids, when little hard Concretions grow between their Coats.

Lithoides Os, or Petrosum. So called from its Hardness; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and ειδος *Forma*.

Litholabon. The Instrument that extracts the Stone from the Bladder; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and λαβη, *prehensio*, a laying hold of.

Lithontriptica.

Lithontriptica. Medicines that dissolve the Stone in the Kidnies or Bladder ; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and τριβω, *tero*, to wear or rub.

Lithotomia. The Operation of cutting for the Stone ; from λιθος, *Lapis*, a Stone, and τεμνω, *feco*, to cut.

Lividus. The Epithet to a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its Colour ; i. e. black and blue.

Lobus. The Tip of the Ear. *Eustathius* derives it from λαβειν, *apprehendere*, because it is the Part you lay hold of.

Lochia, λοχεια. The cleansing of the Uterus after the Fœtus comes away ; from λοχος, *Lectus*, a Bed.

Longissimus Dorsi, i. e. the longest Muscle of the Back.

Longitudinal Suture. From one Side of the Skull to the other.

Lophia, according to Dr. *Keil*, is the upper Part of the Back of the Neck ; λοφος is the Original, and signifies the Neck.

Lordosis. The bending of the Vertebrae of the Back inward ; from lordos, that particular Sort of Crookedness.

Lues Venerea. The Venereal Disease, or Plague of *Venus*.

Lumbago. A Pain in the Loins ; from *Lumbus*, a Loin.

Lumbricalis Musculi. Four Muscles of the Hand, so called, because they are long and slender, like *Lumbricus*, a Worm.

Lunare Os. The second Bone of the *Carpus*.

Lupus. A Cancer, distinguished by this Name, because it devours the Flesh like a Wolf.

Luxatio.

L U

L Y

Luxatio. When a Bone slips out of its Cavity.

Lygismos. The same with *Luxatio* ; from λυγίζω, *torqueo*.

Lymphæ Ductus. The Vessels that carry the *Lympha* into the Blood.

M A

M A

Macrocephalos. One that has a long Head ; from μακρος, *longus*, and κεφαλή, *Caput*, a Head.

Macula Matricis. A Spot that a Child brings with him from the Womb.

Madarosis. A falling off of the Hair ; from μαδος, *depilis*, without Hair.

Mala. The Ball of the Cheek ; so called from its Resemblance to μάλον, *Dorice* ; or rather from the Latin, *Malum*, an Apple, according to *Martinius*.

Malaxatio. The softening of any thing ; from μαλασσω, *mollio*, to soften.

Malleus. The Hammer, or little Bone of the Ear, that strikes upon the *Incus*.

Malleolus. The Ankle.

Mammæ. The Breasts of a Woman ; from μαμα, *Vett. Mater. V. Voss*.

Mammiformis Processus. A Process of the Occipital Bone ; in (*forma*) the Shape of (*Mamma*) a Teat.

Mandibula. The Jaw ; from μάδα, to chew.

Manducatores Musc. See *Masseteres* ; from manduco, to chew,

Manubrium.

M A

Manubrium. The Handle of an Instrument; from *Manus*, a Hand.

Marasmus. A Consumption; from *μαρῆσαι*, *marcesco*, or *macresco*, to make clean.

Marmarygæ. Flashings of Light that appear before the Eyes, in some Disorders of the Head; from *μαρμαρίζω*, *resplendo*.

Marsupialis Musc. The *Obturator internus*, is so called by some Authors; but by most, I think, that, with the two *Gemini*, are named so, taken together, resembling *Marsupium*, a Purse.

Martiatum Unguent. (*quia Martiis Viris convenit.*) The Soldier's Ointment.

Maschale. The Armpit.

Masseteres. Two Muscles that assist in chewing; from *μασσάσαι*, *manduco*, to chew.

Masticatio. The Action of Chewing.

Mastoides. See *Mammiformis Processus*; from *μαστός*, *Mamma*, a Teat, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Mater Dura & Pia. The Membranes of the Brain; so named by the *Arabians*, because they thought them the Origin of all the other Membranes of the Body.

Matrix. The Womb; from *Mater*.

Maxilla. The Jaw; from *μασσάω*, *manduco*, to chew.

Meconium. Juice of Poppies; from *μῆκον*, *Papaver*, a Poppey.

Mediana Vena. The Middle Vein of the Arm, between the *Basilic* and the *Cephalic*.

Meditullium. The spongy Substance between the two Tables of the Skull; from *Medium*, the Middle.

Megalocoelos. One that has a large prominent Belly; from *μεγας*, *magnus*, and *κοιλία*, *Venter*, the Belly.

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Melancholia. Melancholy; from *μελαινα*, *niger*, black, and *χολη*, *Bilis*, Bile.

Meliceris. A Tumor that has a proper *Gistis*, or Bag, in which is contained a Matter like *μελι*, *Mel*, Honey, and *κηρος*, *Cera*, Wax.

Melosis. The searching of any Part with a Probe; from *μηλη*, *Specillum*, a Probe.

Membrana. A Membrane; so called, because it covers *Membrum*, a Limb.

Mendosæ Costæ. The false Ribs; from *mendax*, counterfeit. There are Sutures also so called.

Meningophylax. An Instrument described by *Scultetus*, that defends the Brain and its Membranes from any external Pressure; from *μηνιγξ*, *Membrana*, and *φυλασσω*, *custodio*, to guard.

Meninges. The Membranes of the Brain, so called. See *Mater Dura & Pia*

Menses. The Purgations of Women; so called from *Menses*, a Month, their Period.

Mesarcæum. From *μεσος*, *medius*, and *αραια*, *Venter*, the Belly; the same with

Mesenterium. The Mesentery, or Membrane, to which the Guts are fasten'd; from *μεσον*, *medium*, and *εντερον*, *Intestinum*.

Mesocolon. That Part of the Mesentery that adheres to the Colon; from *μεσον*, *medium*, and *κωλον*, the Gut Colon.

Mesocranon. The Crown of the Head; from *μεσον*, *medium*, and *κρανον*, *Caput*, the Head.

Mesomphalon. The Middle of the Navel; from *μεσος*, *medius*, and *μφαλῶ*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Metacarpus. The four Bones of the Hand next the *Carpus*; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *καρπῶ*, *Carpus*, the Wrist.

Mytacondyli.

Metacondyli. The last Joints of the Fingers ; from *μετα*, *Post*, after, and *κονδυλῶν*, *Condylus*, a Knuckle.

Metaphrinum. The Region of the Diaphragm ; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *φρενες*, *Præcordia*, the Diaphragm.

Mitatarfus. The little Bones annexed to the *Tarsus*, that make the Sole of the Foot ; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *ταρσῶν*, *Tarsus*.

Metopum. The Forehead ; from *μετα*, *Post*, and *ὠψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Metrenchyta. A Syringe for the Womb ; from *μητρα*, *Matrix*, *εν*, in, and *χευω*, *fundo*, to pour.

Metroproptosis. A falling down of the Womb ; from *μητρα*, *Matrix*, the Womb, and *προπίπτειν*, *procidentia*, a falling down.

Miliaris Herpes. A Tettar or Ring-Worm, commonly called the Shingles, in which the Pimples resemble *Milium*, a Grain called Millet.

Milphosis. The falling off of the Hair of the Eye-brows ; a Primitive in the *Greek*.

Miserere mei. The Iliack Passion, wherein the exquisite Torture of the Patient draws Compassion from the By-standers.

Mitralæ Valvulæ. Valves at the left Ventricle of the Heart ; so called from their Resemblance to *Mitra*, a Mitre.

Modiolus. A circular Trepan, resembling in shape the Nave of a Wheel, which is its true Signification.

Mochlia. The Reduction of a Dislocation ; from *μοχλῶν*, *Victis*, a Lever.

Mogilalos. One that has a Difficulty in Speaking ; from *μογισ*, *ægre*, difficultly, and *λαλεω*, *loquor*, to speak.

Mola.

Mola. The Knee-Pan ; it signifies likewise a Grinder ; as also the Lump of concremented Blood, or glandulous Flesh in the Womb, called a false Conception ; from *μύλη*.

Malares Dentes. The Grinders.

Monorchis. He that has but one Testicle ; from *μονός*, *solus*, and *ορχίς*, *Testiculus*.

Mons Veneris. The Mount of *Venus*. An Eminence on the upper Part of the *Os Pubis*.

Morsus Diaboli. Devil's Bit, the Name of a Plant. The Fringes of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* are wantonly so called by some Authors.

Mortariola. The Sockets of the Teeth.

Mucronatum Os. See *Ensisformis* ; from *Mucro*, a Point of a Sword.

Mundificativus. A cleansing Medicine ; from *mundifico*, to cleanse.

Musculus. A Muscle ; from *μῦς*, which signifies both a Mouse and a Muscle. The Reasons which some Lexicons give for it, is, that a Muscle in its Parts resembles a Mouse, having a little Head, a large Belly, and a long Tail : others from its Resemblance to a Muscle Fish in its Texture ; others from its being like a flay'd Mouse.

Mysteres. The Nostrils ; *μύστηρ*, is a Primitive.

Mydesis. Corruption from too much Moisture ; from *μύδω*, *nimio Humore putresco*, to rot with too much Moisture.

Mydriasis. A Dimness of Sight, from an extraordinary Dilation of the Pupil of the Eye. This is an Original.

Myloglossi Musc. A Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Part of the Jaw, under the *Dentes*
G *Malares,*

Molares, and are inserted into the Tongue; from *μολη*, *Dens Molares*, and *γλωσσα*, *Lingua*, a Tongue.

Myocephalum, A small Tumour in the *Uvea Tunica*, of the Eye, like the Head of a Fly; from *μυια*, *Musca*, a Fly, and *κεφαλη*, *Caput*, a Head.

Myodes Platysma, A musculous Expansion in the Neck; from *μυς*, *Musculus*, and *πλατυσμα*, *Dilatatio*, and that from *πλατυς*, *latus*, broad.

Myologia. A Treatise of the Muscles; from *μυς*, a Muscle, and *λογος*, *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Myopia. Short Sight; from *μυω*, *claudio*, to shut, *ωψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye; because People so affected generally half shut their Eyes when they look intently on an Object.

Myotomia. Dissection of the Muscles; from *μυς*, *Musculus*, and *τιμνω* *feco*, to cut.

Narcotica. Medicines that produce Sleep; from *ναρκη*, *Torpedo*, a Fish, which the Naturalists say has a Power of stupifying any Thing it touches.

Naviculare Os. The third Bone of the *Tarsus*, somewhat like *Navicula*, a little Vessel.

Necrosis. Mortification; from *νεκρος*, *Mortuus*.

Nephritis. Any Distemper in the Kidnies; from *νεφρος*, *Ren*, a Kidney.

Neurochondrodes. A Ligament partly Cartilaginous, partly Membranous; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, and *χονδρος*, *Cartilago*, a Gristle.

Neurotomia,

Neuratomia. A Dissection of the Nerves; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, a Nerve, and *τεμνω*, *seco*, to cut.

Neurodes. Nerve-like; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, a Nerve.

Neurotrotoi. One who has a Nerve wounded; from *νευρον*, *Nervus*, and *τρίπαρω*, *culnero*, to wound.

Nodosus. Knotty, as in the Gout; from *Nodus*, a Knot.

Noli me tangere. A cancerous Sore; which, because it is usually provoked by Medicines, is called, touch me not.

Nomas. A corroding putrid Ulcer; from *νωω*, *deposco*.

Nosocomium. An Hospital; from *νοσος*, *Morbus*, a Disease, and *νομω*, *curo*, to take care of.

Notha Costæ. See *Mendosæ*; from *νοθος*, spurious.

Nucha. The back Part of the Neck; an *A-bick* Term.

Nyctalopia. A Defect, wherein a Man sees better in a dusky or shady Day, than in the clear Light; from *νυξ*, *Nox*, Night, and *οψ*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Nympha. A semicircular glandulous Membrane in the *Pudendum Muleibre*; *sic dictæ*, *quia Urinæ cursum regunt*.

Nymphomania, Furor Uterinus. A Distraction, proceeding from the Heat of the Womb; from *νυμφια*, *Nympha*, and *μανια*, *Furor*.

O*belæa Saturas* or *Sagittalis*. The strait Suture of the Head; from οβελος, *Veru*, a Spit.

Ochecumatu. The Passage of the Nostrils; from οχετινω, *aquas duco*, to carry Water.

O. hthodes, *Callous*; from οχθη, *Ripa*, a Bank.

Odontagogus. An Instrument to draw Teeth with; from αγω, *duco*, to draw and οδους, *Dens*, a Tooth, and αλγη, *Dolor*, Pain.

Odontiasis. Breeding of Teeth; from οδους, *Dens*, a Tooth.

Odontoides. Tooth-like; from οδus, *Dens*, a Tooth, and οιδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Odontotrimma. See *Dentifricium*; from οδους, *Dens*, a Tooth, and τριβω, *tero*, to rub.

Oedema. A soft pituitous Tumour yielding to the Pressure, without returning; from οιδεω, *tumeo*, to swell.

Oesophagus. The Gullet; from οισω, the future Tense of φερω, to carry, and φαγω, *edo*, to eat; because it carries what you eat into the Stomach.

Oestrum Veneris. See *Clitoris*.

Olecranon. The great Process of the *Ulna*, also the Head of the *Humerus*; from ωλενη, *Cubitus*, and κρανιον, *Caput*, the Head.

Olisthema. A perfect Luxation; from ολισθω, *lapsus*, a falling out.

Omasum. See *Abomasum*.

Omocotyle. The *Acetabulum* of the *Scapula*.

Omopectus. The Shoulder-blade; from ομο, *Humerus*, the Shoulder, and πλατος, *latus*, broad.

Omphalos, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Omphalocela.

Omphalocele. A Rupture in the Navel ; from *ομφαλῶς*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel, and *ρηλη*, *Ruptura*.

Oncirogmos. Lascivious Dreams ; from *ονειρωτῶ*, *sonno in somno profundere*.

Ophthalmia. Inflammation of the Eye ; from *ὀφθαλμῶς*, *Oculus*, the Eye.

Opisthotonos. A Convulsion in the Neck, that bends it backward ; from *οπισθεῖν*, backwards, and *τενδω*, *tendo*, to stretch.

Opisthocypnosis. When the Spine of the Backbone is bent outwards ; from *οπισθεῖν*, backwards, and *κνιπω*, *inclino*, to lean.

Opiochrisma. Sympathetic Ointments, with which the Instrument that made the Wound is anointed ; from *ὄπλον*, *Arma*, and *χρίω*, *ungo*, to anoint.

Opticus Nervus. The visual Nerve ; from *ὀπτειν*, *video*, to see.

Orchotomia. Castration ; from *ὄρχις*, *Testiculus*, and *τεμνω*, *feco*, to cut.

Organica Pars. A Composition of dissimilar Parts, formed for Sense or Motion, as the Ear or a Muscle.

Ornamentum foliaceum. The Ends of the Fallopiian Tubes, fringed like Leaves.

Orthocolon. A stiffness in the Joint that hinders it from bending ; from *ὀρθος*, *rectus*, straight, and *κῶλον*, *Membrum*, a Limb.

Ostagra. A Forceps to take out Bones with ; from *ὀστέον*, *Os*, a Bone, and *ἄγρᾱ*, *Captura*, a laying hold of.

Osteologia. A Treatise of the Bones ; from *ὀστέον*, *Os*, a Bone, and *λόγῳ*, *Sermo*, a Discourse.

Otenchytes. A Syringe for the Ears; from *ωτ*, the Genitive of *ος*, *Auris*, an Ear, and *εγχυνω*, *infundo*, to pour in.

Oxycroceum. An Emplaster, so called, because it has in it both *οξος*, *Acetum*, Vinegar, and *κροκος*, *Crocus*, Saffron.

Oxymel. A Composition of Vinegar and Honey; from *οξος*, *Acetum*, Vinegar, and *μελι*, *Mel*, Honey.

Ozæna. A foetid Ulcer in the Nostrils; from *οζη*, *Fæter*, Stench,

Pædarthrocace. A Disease incident mostly to Children, where the Joints swell, and most commonly the Bones are Rotten; so called by *M. Aurel. Severin*, in his Treatise *de Recondita Abcessuum Natura*: the Joint-Evil; from *παις*, *Puer*, a Boy; *αρθρος*, *Articulus*, a Joint; and *κακον*, *Malum*.

Palmus. A Palpitation of the Heart; from *παλλω*, *vibro*, to beat.

Palpebra. The Eye-lid.

Pampiniforme Corpus. The Veins and Arteries of the Testicles, included in a common Coat, which resemble the Tendrels of Vines, curled and knotty; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-leaf, and *Forma*, Shape.

Panacea. *πανακεια*, a Medicine that cures all Diseases; from *παν*, *omne*, all, and *ακυμαι*, *sano*, to cure.

Pancreas.

Pancreas. A Gland of the *Thorax*, so called from *παν*, *omne*, and *κρεας*, *Caro*, *Flesh*.

Panniculus Carnosus. A Membrane commonly described as investing the whole Body, as it does indeed in Brutes, lying between the Skin and *Membrana adiposa*; but in Men is to be found only in the Face. *Panniculus* signifies a Piece of Cloth.

Papilla. The Teat of the Breast.

Paracentesis. The Perforation of the Belly in Hydropical Cases, or of the Breast in Imposthumations; from *παραινέω*, *perforo*, to pierce.

Paracoe. Deafness; from *παράκουα*, *male vel vix audire*, to hear difficultly.

Paracynanche. See *Angina*. From *παρα*, *de*, *κυν*, *Canis*, a Dog, and *αγχω*, *ango*, to strangle; it being a Distemper that Dogs are much subject to.

Paralampsis. A bright Speck in the back Part of the Eye; from *παράλαμπω*, *splendo*, to shine.

Paralophia. The lower and lateral Part of the Neck, according to *Keil*; from *παρα*, *prope*, and *λοφία*, *Cervix*, the Neck.

Paramesis. The Ring-finger; from *παρα*, *prope*, *μέσος*, *Medius*, the Middle.

Paraphimosis. A Contraction of the *Prepuce*, so that it will not cover the Nut: from *παρα*, *de*, and *φιμω*, *camo oblige*, to tie with a Bridle. *φιμω* signifies properly a Stricture, such as the Neck of a Purse.

Parathrema. A Luxation, when a Joint is a little slipped from its Place; from *παρα*, *de*, and *αρθρον*, *Articulus*, a Joint.

Parascene, Apparatus. The Preparation of all Things necessary before an Operation; from *παρασκευάζω*, *præparo*, to make ready.

Parastatae. From *παρισταμι*, *juxta sto*, to stand near.

Parastrema. A Distortion of the Face by Convulsion; from *παρὰστροφω*, *perverto*, to turn aside.

Paregoricus. A Medicine that assuages Pain; from *παρρηγορεω*, *lenio*, to mitigate.

Parencephalos. The Cerebellum; from *παρὰ*, *juxta*, near, and *εγκεφαλον*, *Cerebrum*, the Brain.

Parenchyma. Any of the Viscera, through which the Blood is strained; as the Liver, Spleen, &c. from *παρεγχυνω*, *infundo*, to pour in.

Parietalia Offa. The Bones of the Temples; so called, because they defend the Brain, like *Parietis*, a Wall.

Paristhmia. The Tonsils; from *παρὰ*, *prope*, near, and *ισθμια*; a Part of the Throat so called.

Paronychia. A Tumour at the Fingers-ends, called by some a Whitelaw; from *παρὰ*, *prope*, near, and *ονγξ*, *Unguis*, a Nail.

Parotis Glandula. The Gland under the Ear; from *παρὰ*, *prope*, near; and *ωρ*, the Genitive of *ος*, *Auris*, the Ear.

Paroxysmus. The Fit of a Distemper which comes by Intervals; from *παροξυνω*, *exacerbo*, to make very sharp.

Parulis. An Inflammation in the Lungs; from *παρὰ*, *prope*, and *ελον*, *Gingiva*, a Gum.

Patella. The Knee-pan; Diminutive of *Patina*.

Patheticus. The Epithet to the fourth Pair of Nerves; so called from *παθος*, *Passio*, because they direct the Eyes to imitate the Passions of the Mind.

Pathognomicus. The Epithet to a Symptom, or Concourse of Symptoms, that are inseparable from a Distemper, and are found in that only, and no other;

other ; *quod convenit omni, soli, & semper* : from $\pi\alpha\delta\omega$, *affectus*, and $\gamma\iota\gamma\omega\sigma\kappa\omega$, *cognosco*, to know.

Pathologia. A Description of Diseases, and their Symptoms ; from $\pi\alpha\delta\omega$, *Passio, Affectio*, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega$, *Sermo*.

Peltalis Cartilago. From its Resemblance to *Pelta*, a Buckler.

Pelvis. The Basin of the Kidnies, or the lower Part of the *Abdomen*, in which the Bladder (and in Women likewise the *Uterus*) and *Rectum* are contained.

Penfilis Verucca. See *Achrochordones*.

Pereterion. A Trepan ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\omega$, *transfodio*, to dig through,

Pericardium. The Membrane that surrounds the Heart ; from $\pi\alpha\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, *Cor*, the Heart.

Periclasia. A Fracture, with a great Wound, wherein the Bone is laid bare ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\omega$, *frango*, to break.

Pericnemia. The Parts about the *Tibia* ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\eta\mu\eta\iota$, *Tibia*.

Pericranium. The Membrane that lies next the Skull ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\kappa\rho\alpha\upsilon\iota$, *Caput*, the Head.

Perinaeum. See *Interfemineum*. From $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\gamma\iota\omega$, *circumfluo*, to flow round ; because that Part is generally moist.

Periosteon The thin Membrane that covers the Bones ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\omicron\varsigma\tau\omicron\nu$, *Os*, a Bone.

Peripneumonia. An Inflammation of the Lungs ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\pi\iota\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omega\nu$, *Pulmo*, the Lungs.

Peristalticus. A worm-like Motion of the Guts ; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, *contraho*, to contract.

Peristerna. The Parts round the Breast ; from $\pi\alpha\rho\iota$, *circum*, and $\varsigma\iota\rho\tau\omicron\nu$, *Pectus*, the Breast.

Peritonæum. The Membrane that covers the inside of the Abdomen; from περι, *circum*, and τενω, *tendo*, to stretch.

Pernio. A Kibe on the Heel; from πηξνα, Heel.

Perspiratio. See *Diapnoe*.

Petrosum Os. See *Lithoides*.

Phagedæna. An eating Cancer; from φαγω, *comedo*, to eat.

Phalangosis. A Fault in the Eye-lids, when they have two or more Rows of Hair in the Eye-lashes.

Pharmacopæus. One that makes up Medicines, an Apothecary; from φαρμακον, *Medicamentum*, and ποιω, *facio*, to make.

Pharyngotomia. From φαρυγξ, and τενω, *seco*, to cut. The same with *Brontotomia*.

Philtrum. A Love-Cup; and by Analogy, the Division in the upper Lip; from φιλειω, *oscular*, kiss.

Phimosis. Vid. *Paraphimosis*.

Phleborrhagia. The bursting of a Vein; from φλειψ, *Vena*, a Vein, and ρηγνυμι, *rumpo*, to break.

Phlebotomia. Blood-letting; from φλειψ, *Vena*, and τενω, *seco*, to cut.

Phlegmone. A Tumour with Inflammation; from φλεγω, *uro*, to burn.

Phlegmonodes Tumor. A Tumour like a *Phlegmone*.

Phlyæna. Pustules in the Skin from a hot Humour in the Body; from φλυζω, *ferveo*, to be hot.

Phrenitis. A Phrensy, a Disease of the Mind; from φρη, *Mens*, the Mind.

Phthisis. A Consumption; from φθιω, *tabesco*, to grow lean.

Phygethon. From φυω.

Phyma. Is any preternatural Humour; from φυω, *produco*.

Phyſorele. See *Pneumatoccele*. From *φυσα*, *Flatus*, and *κηλη*, *Hernia*, A Rupture.

Pia Mater, *quia cerebrum accurate, ſicut Mater Infantem, involvit, ſic ab Arabibus dicta.*

Pieſtron. An Instrument to bruise the Bones in the Head of a *Fætus*, to extract it the easier; from *πιζω*, *firmius tenco*, to lay strong hold of.

Pinealis Glandula. See *Conarium*. From *Pinea*, a Pine Apple; which it has some Resemblance to.

Placenta. Part of the Secundine; or, as the good Wives call it, the Woomb-Cake, that comes away after the *Fætus*; from *πλακων*, *Placenta*, a Cake.

Plantaris Musculus. The Muscle, whose Tendon covers *Planta*, the Sole of the Foot.

Plethora. A Redundancy of Blood in the Body; from *πλεθ*, *Copia*, Fulness.

Pleura, *πλευρα*. The Membrane that lines the Cavity of the *Thorax*.

Pleuritis. A Pleurisy; from *πλευρα*, *Latus*, the Side.

Pneumatoccele. A Wind-Rupture in the *Scrotum*, or Cod; from *πνευμα*, *Ventus*, Wind, and *κηλη*, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Pneumatomphalos. A Protuberance, or thrusting out of the Navel by Wind; from *πνευμα*, *Ventus*, Wind, and *μφαλ*, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Podagra. The Gout in the Feet; from *πους*, *Pes*, a Foot, and *αγην*, *Captura*, a laying hold of.

Polychrestum Bals. A Medicine so called; from *πολυ*, *multum*, and *χρησ*, *utilis*, useful.

Polyosteon. That Part of the Foot that has a great many Bones; from *πολυ*, *multum*, and *οσσι*, *Os*, a Bone.

Polypus. A Tumour in the Nostrils that has commonly several Roots; from πολυς, *multus*, and πῦς, *Pes*, a Foot.

Poplitæus Musculus. One of those that move the Leg; from *Poples*, the Ham, the Place of its Situation.

Populeon Unguentum. An Ointment so called from *Populus*, a Poplar Tree.

Porocle. A Rupture, proceeding from a callous or stony Substance; from πορῶ, *Callus*, and κήνη, *Hernia*, a Rupture.

Porus Biliaris. The Bile Duct; from πορῶ, *Transitus*, a Passage.

Præcordia. The Parts about the Heart.

Præparantia Vasa. The preparing Vessels, so called, because it was conjectured, that the Seed was prepared by them.

Præputium. The Fore skin; so called, because some Nations used to cut it off in Circumcision; from præputo, to lop off before.

Presbyia. A Defect in the Sight, when a Man sees better at a Distance than near; from πρεσβυς, *senex*, old, because it is frequent with old Men.

Priapismos. A continual Erection of the *Penis*; from *Priapus*, a Heathen God, whose *Penis* is always painted erect.

Procatartica Causa. The pre-existent Cause of a Disease; from προκαταρχομαι, *antigredior*.

Processus. A Process in Protuberance, as in a Bone; from procedo, to start out.

Procidencia. Is the falling out of any Part from its proper Situation, as of the *Intestinum Rectum*, or the *Uterus*; from procido, to fall down.

Procondylos. The first Joint of each Finger next the *Metacarpus*, *ante internodium*; from πρὸς, *post*, and κονδύλο, *Digitus*.

Progaſter. One that has a prominent Belly ; from *προ*, and *γαστήρ*, *Venter*, the Belly.

Prolabia. The Extremities of the Lips ; from *pro*, before, and *Labium*, a Lip.

Proptofis. See *Procidentia* ; from *προ*, *extra*, out, and *πιπτω*, *cado*, to fall.

Proſphyſis. A growing together of the Fingers ; from *προς*, *ad*, and *φω*, *creſco*, to grow.

Proſtatae. See *Paraſtatae* ; from *προ*, *ante*, and *στημι*, *ſto*, to ſtand.

Proſtbeſis. That Part of Surgery that ſupplies any Thing defective ; from *προσθημι*, *appono*, to fix to.

Proſtomia. The red Part of the Lips ; ſo called becauſe they are *προ*, *ante*, before, and *σoma*, *Os*, the Mouth.

Pſoas Muſculus. One of the Muſcles that bend the Thigh. It ariſes near the Loins, which, according to *Galen*, *Pollux*, &c. are called *ψοαι*, *Pſoai*.

Pſorialis. Is a ſcurfy Scabbineſs in the Body ; from *ψωρα*, *Scabie laboro*.

Pterygoides Proceſſus. The Proceſs of a Bone ſo called ; from *πτερυξ*, *Ala*, a Wing, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Pterygoſtaphylini Muſc. Two Muſcles ariſing from the *Oſphænoſes*, and are inſerted into the *Uvula* ; from *πτερυξ*, *Ala*, a Wing, and *σαφυλη*, *Uvula*, the Palate.

Ptiſana. A Decoction made of peeled Barley ; from *πτισσω*, *decortico*, to pull off the Skin.

Pudenda. The Privities in Man or Woman ; from *Pudor*, Shame.

Pupilla. The round Aperture of the *Tunica Uvea* in the Eye ; ſo called, becauſe it repreſents

P U

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your Image, when looked into, no bigger than *Pupilla*, a little Puppet.

Pus. Corruption ; from whence comes

Pustula. A little Pimple.

Pylorus. The lower Orifice of the Stomach ; from *πύλη*, *Janua*, a Door, and *ωρεω*, *custodio*, to guard, as if it kept the Door.

Pyosis. A Collection of Matter in any Part ; from *πυον*, *Pus*, Matter.

Pyramidales Musculi. Muscles in the Shape of a Pyramid.

Pyrenoides Processus. A Process so called ; from *πυρεν*, *Nucleus*, a Kernel, and *εἶδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Pyropus. One that has a carbuncled Face ; from *πυρ*, *Ignis*, Fire, and *ὤψ*, *Vultus*, a Face.

Pyulcon. An Instrument to fetch out the Matter from the Cavity of the Breast, or any sinuous Ulcer ; from *πυον*, *Pus*, Corruption, and *εἰλω*, *traho*, to draw.

Q U

Q U

Q *Uadratus Musculus*. The four-square Muscle.

Q *uadrigeminus Musculus*. A Muscle that moves the Thigh.

Quatrio. See *Astragalus* ; having four Sides.

R*Habdoïdes Sutura.* The strait Suture; from *παβδον*, *Virga*, a strait Twig, and *υδον*, *Forma*, Shape

Rachitæi Musculi. Muscles belonging to the Back, so call'd from *ραχις*, *Spina*, Dorfi.

Radiæi Musculi. Muscles belonging to *Radius*, a Bone of the Arm.

Radius. The lesser Bone of the Arm. It signifies a Staff or Beam.

Ranulæ Venæ, quia nigrae sunt instar ranularum.

Raspatorium. An Instrument to scrape rotten Bones with; from *rado*, to scrape.

Rectum Intestinum. The strait Gut.

Reductio. The replacing of a dislocated Bone.

Respiratio. The Dilatation of the Thorax, by drawing in the Air.

Retiformes. Net-like.

Retina Tunica. A Coat of the Eye, like *Retè*, a Net.

Rachitis. The Rickets, so called by Dr. Glisson; from *ραχις*, *Spina Dorfi*, because he supposes a Fault in the Spinal Marrow produces it.

Rhagades. Clefts or Chaps in the Hands, Feet, or any Part of the Body; from *ρηγνυμι*, *abrumpo*, to break off.

Rhagoïdes Tunica, or Uvea. One of the Coats of the Eye, so called from *ραξ*, *Acinus*, a Grape-stone, or Berry, and *υδον*, *Forma*, Shape.

Rhaphe, ραφη, Sutura, a Suture; from *ραπτω*, *suo*, to sew.

R H

R O

Rheumatismus. From ῥεω, *fluo*, to flow.

Rhinenchytes. A Syringe for the Nostrils; from ῥις, *Nasus*, the Nose, a ῥυχευω, *infundo*, to pour in.

Rhomboides Musculus. A Muscle so called; from ρομβος, a four-square Figure, and μορϕη, *Forma*, Shape.

Rima Pudendi. The Cleft of a Woman's Privities.

Rimula Laryngis. The Orifice of the Larynx that is covered by the *Epiglottis*, lest any of the Food should fall down.

Rotula. The Bone of the Knee-pan: It signifies a little Wheel.

Rotundus Musculus. The round Muscle.

S A

S A

Salvatella. A Vein in the back of the Hand, so called from *Salus*, Health; because it has been a received Opinion, that the opening that Vein was a Cure for Melancholy.

Saliva. Spitule, a σιῶλον.

Salivales Ductus. The Passages of the *Saliva*, or Spitule.

Saniodes, properly *Sanidodes*. When the Breast is straitned and flattened like (σανιδιον, the Genitive of σανα, *Tabula*) a Table.

Saphæna. A Vein of the Leg, so called, because it is almost σαφης, *manifestus*, visible.

Sarcocele. A fleshy Tumour of the Testicles, with a Rupture; from σαρξ, *Caro*, Flesh, and κηλη, *Hernia*.

Sarcoepiploocle. A fleshy Tumour in the Navel; from σαξ, *Caro*, Flesh, *πρωγον*, *Omentum*, the Caul, and κηλη, *Hernia*.

Sarcoma. Any fleshy Tumour; from σαξ, *Caro*, Flesh.

Sarcophalus. A fleshy Excrescence in the Navel; from σαξ, *Caro*, Flesh, and ομφαλ, *Umbilicus*, the Navel.

Sarcotica. Medicines that produce Flesh; from σαρκω, *Incarno*, to heal.

Sartorius Musculus. The Taylor's Muscle, so called, because it brings the Legs across.

Saxifraga. See *Litbontriptica*; from *Saxum*, a Stone, and *frango*, to break.

Scala. An Instrument to reduce a Dislocation. See *Ambe*.

Sealeni. A Pair of Muscles of the Neck, so called from their Shape, σκαλη, a Figure with three unequal Sides.

Scaphoides, or Cymbiformis. The third Bone of the *Tarsus*; from σκαφη, a Skiff, or little Vessel, and μορφη, *Forma*, Shape.

Scarificatio. Little Incisions in the Flesh; from σκαρφη, *Scalpellum*, a little Knife.

Sceletus. A proper Connection of the Bones of the Body, after they are dried; from σκωλλω, *siccō*, to dry.

Scelotyrbe. A wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; from σκωλ, *Crus*, the Leg, and τυρβη, *Tumultus*, Disorder.

Scirrhus, σκίρρ. A hard Tumour, livid, and void of Pain. A Primitive in the Greek.

Sclerophthalmia. A hard Tumour with Pain in the Eye-lid; from σκληρ, *durus*, hard, and οφθαλμια, *Dolor Ocularum*, a Pain of the Eyes.

Sclerosarcoma. A hard Tumour, with an Ulceration in the Gums; from σκληρῶς, *durus*, hard, and σαρξ, *Caro*, Flesh.

Sclerotica. See *Tunica Cornea*; from σκληρῶς, *durus*, hard.

Scolecoides Processus. The Worm like Process of the Cerebellum; from σκωληξ, *Vermis*, a Worm, and ἡδῶς, *Forma*, Shape.

Scholopomachæion. An Incision Knife, shaped like a Woodcock's Bill; from σκολοπαξ, *Gallinago*, a Wood-Cock, and μαχαίριον, *Cultellus*, a Knife.

Scotomia. A Darkness of Sight; from σκοτῶ, *Caligo*, Darkness.

Scrobiculus Cordis. The Pit of the Breast just below the *Cartilago Ensiformis*. The Diminutive of *Scrobs*, a Ditch.

Scrophula. A Tumour in the Glands of the Ears and Throat, the King's Evil; from *Scrofa*, an old Latin Word for a Hog, which Creature is much subject to this Distemper.

Scrotocelo. A Rupture in the Cod; from *Scrotum*, the Cod, and κηλη, *Hernia*.

Scutiformis. A Gristle so called; from *Forma*, Shape, and *Scutum*, a Shield.

Sepæ. Large corrosive Pustules; from σήπω, *putrefacio*, to putrefy.

Secretio. The Separation of Juices from the Blood; from *secerno*, to separate.

Secundæ. The *Secundine*, or After-birth.

Sigmoides. See *Sigmoides*.

Semimembranosus Musc.

Semispinatus Musculus.

Septum Cordis. The fleshy Substance that divides the right and left Ventricle of the Heart: *Septum* signifies an Inclosure, from *Sepes*, a Hedge.

Serangodes

Serangodes Ulcus. A Fistulous Ulcer; from *σπαραγξ*, *Fistula*.

Serratus Musculus. A Muscle so called, because it resembles the Teeth of *Serra*, a Saw.

Serum. The white and most fluid Part of the Blood.

Sesamoidea Offa. Several small Bones, chiefly in the Hands and Feet, so called from *σησαμν*, *sesamum*, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Sialismos. Salivation; from *σιαλ*, *Saliva*, Spittle.

Sigmoides. Valves of the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, and *Aorta*; so called from *Σ*, the old Greek *Sigma*, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Singultus. A Sobbing.

Sinus. A Cavity in an Ulcer.

Solen, *σῶλην*. A Cradle for a broken Limb. It signifies any Tube or Channel.

Sophronesteres. The Eye-Teeth, or Teeth of Wisdom, so called, I suppose, because they don't come till the Years of Discretion; *σωφρονίζω*, *ad sanam Mentem reduco*, I come to my right Senses.

Spargariosis. The immoderate Distension of the Breast of a Woman with Milk; from *σπαργαω*, *tumeo*, to swell.

Spasmus. A Convulsion; from *σπασω*, *contraho*, to contract.

Spatha, *σπάθη*. A Spatula.

Specillum. A Probe, *quo aliquid specimus*, i. e. *observamus*.

Sperma, *σπέρμα*, *Semen*. The Seed whereby Things are generated; from *σπειρω*, *semino*, to sow.

Spermatica Vasa. The Vessels that contain the Seed; from *σπέρμα*, *Semen*, Seed.

Sperma-

Spermatocele. A Rupture in the Scrotum caused by the Tumour and Relaxion of the Vessels that prepare the Seed, or of the Epididymis; from σπέρμα, *Semen*, and κηλη, *Hernia*.

Sphacelus. A perfect Mortification of any Part; σφακελς, is the Theme.

Sphenoides. Wedge-like; from σφην, *Cuneus*, a Wedge, and εἶδος, *Forma*.

Sphenopharyngæus. A Muscle arising from the Os *sphenoides*, and is inserted into the *Pharynx*. It has its Name from the Place of its Origin, and that of its Insertion.

Sphincter. The Muscle that draws up the *Anus*, the Neck of the Bladder, &c. so called from σφιγγω, *stringo*, to bind.

Spica. A Bandage used in *Hernia's*, called so from its Resemblance to an Ear of Corn. See *Dionis Treat. of Operat.*

Spina Ventosa. So called by the *Arabick Writers*, because they supposed the Tumour to arise from Wind, and had the Sense of pricking, as by a Thorn.

Splanchnia. Medicines against Diseases of the Bowels; σπλᾶγχιον, *Viscus*, a Bowel.

Splenitis Vena. The same with *Salvatella*; it comes from σπλην, the Spleen.

Spondylus. A Vertebra of the Back; a Theme in the Greek.

Spongoides Os. The *Cribriforme Os* is sometimes so called, because it is porous; from σπογγς, a Sponge, and εἶδος, *Forma*, Shape.

Squamosa futura. See *Lapidoides*.

Squinanthia. A barbarous Word corrupted from *Cynanche*. See *Angina*.

Staltica. Astringent Medicines; from *σπλω*, *contrabo*.

Stapes. One of the three Bones in the Ear, the Stirrup.

Staphule. The *Uvula*. It resembles *σταφυλη*, *Uva*, a Grape.

Staphyloma, Uvatio. A Disease in the Eye, when the *Tunica Cornea* is burst, and the *Uvea* stands out, like *σταφυλη*, a Grape.

Steatocoele. A Hernia or Rupture in the *Scrotum*, that contains Matter like Suet; from *σπας*, *Serum*, Suet, and *κηλη* *Hernia*.

Steatoma. A Tumour that contains in a proper *Cistis* or Bag, Matter like *σπας*, *Serum*, Suet.

Sternum, Στερνον. The Breast-bone.

Sternohyoides. A Pair of Muscles, so called from their Origin and Insertion, at *στερνον*, *Sternum*, the Breast bone; and *Os Hyoides*; which see in their proper Place.

Sternothyreoides. A Pair of Muscles of the Breast; from *στερνον*, *Pectus*, the Breast, and *θυρεοειδης*: which see in its proper Place.

Stypticum. Any astringent Medicine; from *σφω*, *astringo*, to bind.

Stomachus. The Stomach, or rather the upper Orifice of the Ventricle; from *στωμα*, *Os*, a Mouth, and *χω*, *fundo*, to pour; because it sends the Food into the Orifice of the Guts.

Strabismus. A Distortion of the Eyes; from *σπασμιζω*, *Oculis distortus sum*; and that, from *σπινω*, *verto*, according to *Scapula*, though remotely.

Stranguria. A Stoppage in the Water, when it flows only drop by drop; from *σπασγος*, the Genitive Case of *σπασξ*, *Gutta*, a Drop, and *ουρα*, *Urina*, Urine.

Stremma.

Stremma. A Dislocation; from *σπρω*, *verto*, to turn.

Styloceratomyoides. A Pair of Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, arising from the *Processus Styloides*, and are inserted into the *κ.ρατα*, *Cornua*, the Horns, of the *Os Hyoides*. Of which three Words this is compounded.

Styloglossi. A Pair of Muscles that lift up the Tongue, arising from the *Processus Styloides*, and are inserted into *γλωσσα*, *Lingua*, the Tongue.

Stylohyoides. See *Styloceratomyoides*.

Styloides. A Process of the *Os Temporum*, so called from *στυλ*, *Stylus*, a Pencil, and *μορ*, *Forma*, Shape.

Stylopharyngeus. A Pair of Muscles that dilate the Throat, arising from the *Processus Styloides*, and are inserted into *φαρυγξ*, *Fauces*, the Jaws.

Subalaris. A Vein so called from its Situation, *sub*, under, *Ala*, the Arm-pit.

Subclavia Vasa. Vessels that lie, *sub*, under, *Clavicula*, the Channel-bone.

Sudorifica. Medicines so called from their Use, which is *Sudorem elicere*, to create Sweat.

Supinatore Musculi. Muscles so called from their Use; because they make the Hand supine, or with its Palm upwards.

Suppositorium. A Medicine like a Paste of the Length and Form of one's Finger, made to put into the *Anus*; from *suppono*, to lay under.

Sycosis. A little Ecrecence on the *Anus*, like *συκον*, *Ficus*, a Fig.

Sympathia. The natural Agreement of things; from *συν*, *simul*, together, and *πάθος*, *passio*, suffering.

Sym-

Symphysis. Is that Articulation of Bones that has no manifest Motion ; from *συμφύω*, *Concreſco*.

Symptoma. The Sign or Token of a Diſtemper ; from *συμπίπτω*, *ſimul cado*, to happen together.

Synanche. A Species of the *Angina*, or an Inflammation in the Muſcles of the Pharynx ; from *συναγχω*, *coarcto*, to ſtrengthen.

Synarthroſis. A Species of Articulation that has manifeſt Motion ; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *αρθρον*, *Articulus*, a Joint.

Synchondroſis. The Articulation of a Joint by an intervening Griſtle ; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *χονδρος*, *Cartilago*, a Griſtle.

Syncope. A Deficiency of Spirits and Strength ; from *συνκοπτω*, *concido*, to cut down.

Syndefmoſis. The Connection of Bones by a Ligament ; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *δεσμος*, *Vinculum*, a Chain.

Synneuroſis. The Connection of Bones by the Intervention of a Tendon or Ligament ; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *νευρον*, *Nervus*.

Syntenofis. The Connection of Bones by a Tendon ; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *τενω*, *Tendo*.

Syntheſis. Is the anatomical Connection of the Bones of a Skeleton ; from *συντίθημι*, *compono*, to compoſe.

Synymenſis. The Connection of Bones by a Membrane, as in the Skull of an Infant ; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *μυνη*, *Membrana*.

Syringotomia. The cutting of a Fiſtula ; from *σπινξ*, *Fiſtula*, and *τεμνω*, *ſeco*, to cut.

Syrupus. Syrup. This Word is not of the Greek Extraction, but from *Sirab*, which in *Arabick* ſignifies *potio*, according to *Martinius*. *Bruno* aſſerts,

serts, that the Greeks knew no such Form of Medicine.

Syffarcosis. The Connection of a Bone by Flesh, as in the *Os Hyoides*; from *συν*, *cum*, with, and *σὰρξ*, *Caro*, Flesh.

Systole, The Contraction of the Heart; from *συσπλω*, *contraho*, to contract.

Tabella. Used for the same Form of Medicine as Lozenges.

Tabes. A Consumption, from *τηνω*, *liquefacio*, to waste away.

Tabes Dorsalis. The Back-Consumption, a seminal Weakness, or simple Gonorrhæa.

Tabum. A thin Sort of Matter, proceeding from a Want of due Circulation, very different from a *Pus*, or salutary Maturation.

Tænia. A broad flat Worm, like a Piece of Tape; from *ταμνία*, a Tape-worm.

Talpes. Tumours on the Head, commonly the Consequence of the Venereal Disease. They raise the Skin from the *Pericranium*; and generally indicate the Foulness of the Bone underneath.

Talus. A Bone of the Heel, with a convex Head. See *Astragalus*.

Tapping. An Operation in which any of the *Venters* are pierced, to let out Matter, in a Dropsy, &c. See *Paracentesis*.

Taraxis. A Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, &c. from *ταρασσω*, *turbo*, to disturb.

Tarsus.

Tarsus, ταρσος, the Space between the Bones of the Leg and the *Metatarsus*. It consists of Seven Bones, the *Astragalus*, or *Talus*, *Calcaneum*, *Naviculare*, three *Ossa Cuneiformia*, and the *Cubiforme*.

Technical. Appropriated to such Terms as are peculiar to the Rules and Documents of particular Arts; from τεχνη, Art.

Telephium, τεληφιον. A Name for an incurable Ulcer; from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Ac'illes*, which was never cured.

Temperantia, and *Temperata*. Sweetners or Correctors; such things as bring the Body to a due Temperament.

Temporalis Musculus. A Muscle arising from a Part of the *Os Frontis*, and inserted by a short and strong Tendon into the *Processus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw. See *Crotaphites*.

Tenacula. A surgical Instrument, much like the *Forceps*; which see.

Tendon. The Extremity of a Muscle, whereby the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly performed; from τεινω, tendo, to stretch.

Tenesmus. A continual Desire of going to Stool; from τεινω.

Tenontotrotus. One that is wounded in the Tendon; from τεινω, Tendo, and τραγω, Vulneratus.

Terebellum. See *Modiolus*, the Diminutive of *Terebrum*, an Auger or Piercer.

Teres Musculus. The same with *Rotundus*.

Terthra. The middle and lateral Parts of the Neck; according to *Keil*, τερθρον signifies the Parts about the Throat.

Terminthus. A Tumour on the Legs that has
I black

black Pustules on its resembling the Fruit of *τερενθιδου*, the Fir-tree.

Testes. The Testicles.

Tetanus. A Convulsion; from *τενω*, *tendo*, to stretch.

Thenar. One of the Muscles that extends the Thumb; so called, because it makes a Part of the *θαλαρα*, which is strictly the Palm of the Hand.

Theriaca. A Medicine so called, because good against the Bite of *Ενς*, *Vipera*, a Viper.

Tholus Dioclis. A Bandage of the Head, so called.

Thorax. The upper Cavity of the Body; *Θωραξ* is an Original in the Greek, signifying the Breast.

Thrombus. A Coagulation of the Milk, from *θρομβος*, *grumus*.

Thymus. A Wart resembling the Flower of Thyme; also a Gland in the *Thorax*.

Thyreothyroideus Musculus. A Pair of Muscles arising from the *Cartilago Thyreoides*, and are inserted into the *Arytænoides*; They contract the *Larynx*, of which two Words it is compounded, whose Derivation see in their proper Places.

Thyreoides Cartilago. A Gristle so called, from *Θυρεος*, *Scutum*, a Shield, and *ειδος*, *Forma*, Shape.

Tibia. The great Bone of the Leg, from its Resemblance to the Pipe so called.

Tibialis. Muscles belonging to the *Tibia*.

Tinea. An Ulcer in the Head of Children, that eats like *Tinea*, a Moth.

Tinnitus Aurium. A Ringing of the Ears; from *τιννισ*, to ring.

Torcular Herophilli. That Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

Torrefactio. Toasting, as in order to powder Rhubarb.

Trachea. See *Aspera Arteria*; from *τραχος*, *asper*, rough.

Tragus. A little Eminence in the Ear, on which there frequently grows Hair, like the Beard of *Tragus*, a Goat.

Trapezius. A Muscle so called from its Shape, which resembles the quadrilateral geometrical Figure *Trapezian*.

Traumaticus. A vulnerary Medicine; from *τραυμα*, *Vulnus*.

Trepanatio. The Operation of Trepanning.

Triangulare Os. The little Bone between the Lambdoidal and Sagittal Suture; so called from its triangular Figure.

Trichismos. A Species of Fracture that is scarce discernable, it being as small as *τριξ*, a Hair.

Trochanter. Two Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh-bone; from *τροχω*, *curro*, to run, because several Muscles that move the Thigh are inserted into them.

Trochlea. The Gristle through which one of the Tendons that move the Eye passes contracted; from *τροχληα*, a Pulley: from whence

Trochlearis Musculus. The Muscle whose Tendon passes through the *Trochlea*.

Tubæ Fallopiæ. Two Passages in the Womb, that resemble Trumpets, found out by *Fallopianus*.

T U

T Y

Tubercula. The same with *Phyma*.

Tunica. A little Coat, or Covering, it is used chiefly to the Coats of the Eyes.

Tyloma. Callous, or hard Flesh, or that Substance that grows about fractured Bones; from *τυλός*, *Callus*.

Tympanites. A watery Tumour in the Abdomen, with a Mixture of Wind that makes it, when struck, sound like *Tympanum*, a Drum; from whence, likewise, the Membrane of the Ear is called,

Tympanum. The Drum of the Ear.

Tyriasis. The same with *Elephantiasis*.

V A

V E

Vagina Uteri. The Passage of the Womb that sheaths the *Penis*.

Valvulae. Little Membranes in the Veins that stop the return of the Blood, like to *Valvae*, folding Doors.

Vasti Musculi. Muscles that extend the Thigh, so called from their Bigness.

Velamentum Bombycinum. The interior soft Membrane of the intestines; from *Bombyx*, a Silk-Worm.

Ventriculus. The Stomach, Diminutive of *Venter*.

Verformis.

Vermiformis. A Prominence of the *Cerebellum*, so called from *Vermis*, a Worm, and *Forma*, Shape.

Verricularis Tunica. See *Amphiblestroides*; from *Verriculum*, a Net.

Verruca. Warts.

Vertebra. See *Spondylus*; from *verto*, to turn.

Vertex. The Crown of the Head, so called, because the Hairs turn there; from *verto*, to turn.

Vesica. The Bladder.

Vesicatorium. A Blistering-Plaster; from its raising *Vesicæ*, Blisters.

Viscera. The Bowels.

Ulceratio. An Ulceration, or superficial Ulcer; from *Ulcus*, and Ulcer.

Ulna. The great Bone of the Arm contracted; from *ωλενν*, the Cubit.

Umbilicus. The Navel, qu. *Umbo Ilium*, the Middle of the Loins.

Volsella. Little Forceps, or Pincers; from *vello*.

Urachus. The Urinary Passage of the *Fœtus*, that goes into the *Allantois*; from *ουρον*, *Urina*, and *εχω*, *habeo*.

Ureter. The Passage of Urine from the Kidneys to the Bladder; from *ουρον*. *Urina*.

Urethra. The urinary Passage in the Penis; from *ουρον*, *Urina*, Urine.

Uterus. The Womb.

Uvea Tunica. See *Aciniformis*.

Uvula. The Palate of the Mouth.

X*erophthalmia.* A dry Soreness of the Eyes; from ξηρος, *siccus*, dry, and οφθαλμια, *Oculorum Dolor*.

Xiphoides Cartilago. A Gristle so called, from ξιφος, *Ensis*, a Sword, and μορφη, *Forma*, Shape.

Z O

Z O

Z*ona.* A Kind of Herpes, that runs round the Body : It signifies a Girdle.

Zootomia. The Dissection of Animals; from ζωον, *Animal*, and τεμνω, *seco*, to cut.

R I N I S.



R U L E S
FOR CONDUCTING
CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,
SO AS TO
IMPROVE THE SEVERAL BRANCHES
O F
C H E M I S T R Y.

THE first rule is to observe, with care and diligence, the processes used by Nature in the production of all these things we would endeavour to imitate. For Nature, as a most expert chemist, employs the very instruments which men also employ, viz. fire, water, air, and earth, as is evident from the nature of things.

To illustrate this rule by an example, it appears by numerous instances, that there is an acid or saline liquor naturally contained in the bowels of the earth; which acid, there mixing with various kinds of earthy matters, as a menstruum, changes their natures, or makes them appear under different

ent forms, And, hence, common brimstone, allum the native vitriol, &c. seem to have their origin.

For, by an exact scrutiny and attentive consideration, it appears, that, when this general acid dissolves a certain bituminous earth, it makes brimstone ; when a chalky earth, allum ; when iron or copper, vitriol, &c. And, accordingly by using the same kind of general acid (which may be procured by burning brimstone under a glass bell, in the same manner as nature seems to employ it. We can likewise by art produce brimstone, allum, or vitriol, when and where we please. And thus, if we could universally discover the processes and instruments which Nature employs in the production of her effects, we should have certain rules for imitating her.

The second rule is to gain a habit of transferring, diversifying, enlarging, and improving an experiment till it ends in some certain discovery ; either of light to the understanding, or of use in life ; one of which points out what all just experiments will end in, when duly prosecuted and considered.

Even unsuccessful experiments are no less instructing than those that succeed, which ought to be well remarked. The head must in all places co-operate with the hands ; so that the mind should be constantly endeavouring to discover the causes of failure, as well as of success. And this is a sagacity which may be procured by use, and turned into a habit of invention and discovery ; so that

no single experiment shall be performed, but some advantage will be immediately derived from it ; nor no experiment be made without some solid grounds of hope for success.

The third rule is to prosecute experiments in an orderly series, with a view to some particular enquiry of use in life ; and to let the enquiry suit the genius and temper of the enquirer ; so as that it may be prosecuted by him with vigour and pleasure.

Thus, if any one should be averse to the use of fire and furnace, he may still improve chemistry and arts, or perform many serviceable chemical operations, without much apparatus or expence, or without the utensils or instruments commonly made use of in that art ; which may therefore be practised as well in a study or parlour, as in a laboratory. And to those disposed to operate in this way may be recommended the business of fermentation, and concentration of liquors by cold, and the prosecution of the nature and history of cold begun by Mr. Boyle. We might also recommend the extracting of the finer essences of vegetables ; the making of the more noble and spirituous infusions, tinctures and elixirs ; the examining and tabling the solutive power of water, with regard to salts, and of spirit of wine, with regard to different oils and resins ; the determining the force of all the menstruums in the cold ; the discovery of new menstruums, and particularly a solvent for the stone. These, and many other
chemical

chemical enquiries, may be prosecuted without the use of fires and furnaces ; and even such temperaments as are more delighted with speculation than practice, may greatly contribute to the improvement of chemistry, by sorting, ranging, and digesting experiments with tables, shewing what they prove, and how far they reach ; how far they fall short, and how they may be carried farther ; others might to advantage employ themselves upon drawing things of use in life, from the experiments already known and published. And, lastly, others might, from a due consideration of experiments, deduce new directions and rules of practice for producing in a sure and constant manner much greater effects than are usually hoped for. If these rules are observed, we may soon hope for discoveries in every branch, which will tend to the advantage of society in general, and of the discoverers in particular.

CHARACTERS

CHARACTERS

I N

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

Acid,	—	—	—
Acid Marine,	—	—	— ⊖
Acid Nitrous,	—	—	— ⊖
Acid Vitriolic,	—	—	— ⊕
Air,	—	—	— Δ
Alembic,	—	—	— ☿
Alkali Fixed	—	—	— ⊕ ☿
Alkali Volatile	—	—	— ⊕ ☿
Alum,	—	—	— ♂ ☿
Amalgama,	—	—	— a a a
Ana or of each,	—	—	— a a a
Antimony,	—	—	— ♂ ☿ ☿
According to Art,	—	—	— S. A.
Aqua Fontana,	—	—	— Von. ☿ on.
Aqua Fortis,	—	—	— V ☿
Aqua Regia,	—	—	— W ☿

Aqua Rosarum,	— —	Ros.
Aqua Vitæ,	— —	☉☉
Arsenic,	— —	X ○—○
As much as you please,	— —	Q. P.
As much as you will,	— —	Q. V.
As much as is sufficient	— —	Q. S.
Ashes,	— —	E. A.
Auripigmentum,	— —	⊕ ○=○
Balneum,	— —	B.
Balneum Mariæ,	— —	B M. MB.
Balneum Vaporis,	— —	B V. VB.
Bole of Armenia,	— —	⊕ AB.
Borax,	— —	λ ⊍ T W
Brick,	— —	□
Calamile,	— —	L. C.
Calcine,	— —	A. ☿
Calx Viva,	— —	ψ C. V.
Caput Mortuum,	— —	⊙ ☹
Cement,	— —	Z.
Cerufs,	— —	‡ ✱ ‡
Cinnabar,	— —	⊕ ☿ ⊕
Cineres Clavellati, or Pot-ashes,	— —	‡
Chrystal,	— —	C.
Coagulate,	— —	H. E.

Common Salt,	_____	☉	⊕
Copper or Venus,	_____		♀
Cornu Cervi, or Harts-horn,	_____	C. C.	
Crocus Martis,	_____		△ ▽
Crocus Veneris,	_____	⊕	⊖
Crucible,	_____	X	Ω
Day,	_____		♂
Distil,	_____	⋄	⋄
Distilled Vinegar,	_____	⋄	⋄
Digest,	_____	8	8
Dram,	_____		3
Drop,	_____		gt.
Earth,	_____		⋄
Filings of Steel	_____		⋄
Filtre	_____		3
Fire,	_____		△
Flowers of Antimony,	_____		F O
Fix,	_____	☉	⊕
Gold, or Sol	_____		☉
Glass,	_____		☉
Grain,	_____		gr.
Gum,	_____		☉
Half Quantity,	_____	2.	ss.
Handful,	_____		M.

Hour,	_____	_____	$\frac{\nabla}{\Delta}$
Jesuits Bark	_____	_____	P. P.
Ink,	_____	_____	\otimes
Iron or Mars	_____	_____	δ
Lead or Saturn,	_____	_____	h
Lime,	_____	_____	C
Litharge,	_____	_____	g
Lute,	_____	_____	L.
Magnet,	_____	_____	\otimes
Marcasite,	_____	_____	\otimes
Mercury of Saturn,	_____	_____	\otimes h
Metallic Substances	_____	_____	M. S.
Month,	_____	_____	V \otimes
Night,	_____	_____	ρ
Nitre,	_____	_____	O
Number,	_____	_____	N ^o .
Oil,	_____	_____	\odot \oplus
Ounce,	_____	_____	z
Parts one, two, or equal			P. I. H. P ^a .
Phlogiston,	_____	_____	Δ
Pound,	_____	_____	lb .
Powder,	_____	_____	f f
Precipitate,	_____	_____	z v
Pugil,	_____	_____	P.

Purify,	_____	_____	♂ ♀
Quicksilver or Mercury,	_____	_____	☿
Quint-essence,	_____	_____	Q. E.
Regulus,	_____	_____	☉
Retort,	_____	_____	☽ ☽
Recipe,	_____	_____	℞
Salt Armoniac,	_____	_____	*
Sal Gemmæ,	_____	_____	♂ ♀
Salts Neutral,	_____	_____	⊖
Sand,	_____	_____	⚙
Scruple,	_____	_____	℥
Silver or Luna,	_____	_____	☾ ☽
Soap,	_____	_____	◇
Spirit,	_____	_____	Sp. ⊖
Spirit of Wine,	_____	_____	♂ ♀
Stratum Super Stratum,	_____	_____	S. S. S.
Sublime,	_____	_____	☉ ☽
Sulphur,	_____	_____	⚙ ☽
Sulphur Vive,	_____	_____	⚙ ☽
Talk,	_____	_____	✕
Tartar,	_____	_____	☉ ☽
Tincture,	_____	_____	Tr
Tin or Jupiter,	_____	_____	♂ ♀
Verdegrease,	_____	_____	⊕

Vinegar,	—	—	⊕
Vitriol,	—	—	⊕ +
Urine,	—	—	⊕
Water,	—	—	⊕
Wax,	—	—	⊕
Wine,	—	—	V
Zinc,	—	—	z

APOTHECARIES WEIGHTS.

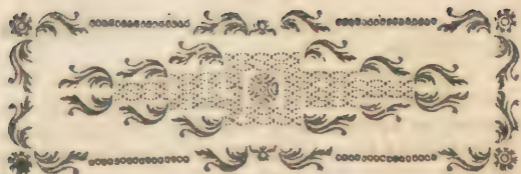
Twenty Grains make a Scruple

Three Scruples ——— a Drachm

Eight Drachms ——— an Ounce

Twelve Ounces ——— a Pound.





T H E

DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

O F

M A N.

MAN is compounded of a rational soul, and of a body rightly framed or disposed for an intimate union with the rational soul. For the essence of man wholly consisteth in this union. However, we are not now to consider man in this state. I only propose to describe his body in its natural state, as it is organical and consisting of all its parts.

Very wonderful, indeed, we shall find the structure of the human body, if we consider all its parts, and the use and end for which they were framed, a theme by far too copious for one essay. Therefore, I shall content myself with touching only upon the more principal parts.

A

The

The parts of the human body are either Similar or Dissimilar.

The Similar parts are the bones, gristles, tendons, ligaments, fibres, membranes, arteries, veins, nerves or sinews, flesh and skin ; because they, being of the same substance and alike throughout, may be divided into parts of the same nature and denomination.

The bones are the hardest and most firm of all the similar parts ; are in number 304 in the human body ; and may be said to be the principal supports of the other parts. The gristles come nearest to the bones in solidity and firmness, and are particularly serviceable in the formation and support of the ear. The tendons are the white extremities of the muscles, by which they are joined to the bone. The ligaments, much of the same nature as tendons, serve to join bones to bones. fibres are, as it were, the woof of the other parts, and being variously interwove or wound up, form the various solid parts of an animal body. The membranes are thin broad substances covering other parts, as the ribs, the bladder, and the stomach. The arteries are channels conveying the vital blood from the heart to all parts of the body. The veins are the channels by which the said blood returns from those parts to the heart. The nerves or sinews carry the animal spirits from the brain and the marrow of the back-bone to all parts, and consequently are the instruments of sense and motion. The flesh and the skin need no illustration. But to these similar parts some anatomists add also the fat, nails, and hair.

The Dissimilar parts are composed of several similar parts ; under this division, therefore, I shall

shall rank the head, neck, breast, belly, shoulders, arms, hands, legs, feet, &c.

The head is the principal part of the human body, because it contains the organ of sense and motion, and is the house and abode of the soul itself; and here the eyes are placed, as it were, in a watch-tower covered with bones, and to survey every object. This is divided into the scalp, which is hairy, and the face which is smooth. And again, each of these are subdivided, the fore part of the hairy scalp to the Sutura Coronalis is called the fore part of the head; that which reaches from the Sutura Lambdoidea to the first joint of the neck, is called the hinder part of the head; and the middle and gibbous part between both these, is called the crown. The face is composed of the smooth forehead, which is the upper part, and indicates the disposition of the mind; and of the eyes, nostrils, ears, mouth, and tongue, which are the lower parts, and the organs of our senses.

The neck supports the head, and is the organ by which the voice is tuned. Where observe, that those animals, a crane, a goose, &c. that are created with long necks, have the strongest voices, and a fish, which utters no voice, wants a neck. In the human body, the hind part of the neck is called Cervix, and the fore part Guttur, or the throat; and it consists of seven joints, which are the upper part of the spine. In the fore part of it, are two great pipes, whereof one is called the wind-pipe, or rough artery, because of its unequal gristly rings, and serves to convey the air to the lungs, and from thence out of the body; the other inward pipe is the gullet, by which the meat

and drink is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

The breast joins below the neck, and contains the heart, the lungs, and the vital parts. Behind, it comprehends the shoulder-blades, the back, and twelve joints of the spine ; from whence there proceed seven ribs, encompassing the hollow of the breast, reaching to the Sternum, and ending downwards in the gristle, that resembles the figure of a sword ; each side of the breast is supplied and adorned with a dug or pap, through which the God of nature has ordained proper nourishment for new born infants, by the means of a spongy excrescence, called a nipple ; the pap itself is composed of a membrane, vessels, kernels, flesh, fat, and skin.

The belly, which is formed below the breast, has diverse parts also. Its fore part is called Abdomen, the upper part is the Hypochondrium, and its middle is the navel ; beneath are the groins, and parts designed for generation. The upper part of the abdomen, reaching up to the midriff, is the stomach, which lies cross-ways, and receiving the food from the mouth, through the gullet, digelleth it into Chyle, and afterwards sends the purer part of the said Chyle into the Vena Cava by the sub-clavial branches of the said vein.

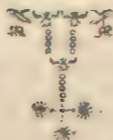
To the shoulder-blades are joined the shoulders, and to them the arms, which from their beginning at the extremity of the collar-bones, to the finger's ends, contain three principal parts. The arm consists of the Lacertus, which is the part above the elbow, and has but one bone ; the Cubitus, which is the part from the elbow to the wrist, and contains

tains two bones, the Ulna, which is the lower, and the Radius, which is the upper; and the hand, which also consists of three parts, viz. the wrist, the metacarpum, or part between the wrist and fingers, and the fingers. These fingers have each of them three joints.

Under the shoulders backward, are the loins, and near to them the Os Sacrum, distinguished, as it were, into five bones, having on each side of the bone Ilium, jetting out like a bow, and the hip-bone, and under these the buttocks.

This whole composition is supported by the leg, which is itself composed of the thigh, the shin, and the foot. The thigh is that part above the knee, joined to the hip-bone, and contains but one bone. The shin is the part from the knee-pan to the ankle. The use of the knee-pan is to prevent the leg from bending forward. From the ankle is contained the foot, which is made up of the heel, the sole, and five toes.

These are the external parts of a man's body, and which is thought absolutely necessary to be premised before we enter into its anatomical structure.



A
T R E A T I S E
O F
A N A T O M Y,
O R A
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F A L L

The Parts of the HUMAN BODY.

ANATOMY (derived of *ἀνατομή*, of *ἀνατέμνειν*, to cut in pieces) implies a curious, neat, and dextrous dissection, or taking animal bodies to pieces, by a proper instrument, in order to discover their structure and component parts; for the improvement of the practice of Surgery, Physic, and Natural Philosophy. This art is divided into two parts, viz. (1.) Osteology, or the doctrine of the bones in general; and (2.) Sarcology, which treats of all the soft parts of the body.

And both of these are subdivided into several other branches. Osteology is divided into three parts, viz. (1.) Osteogony, which treats of the origin of the bones, of what matter they consist, and of the condition of them when joined together, in the same manner as they existed in the body.

body. (2.) Osteography, which teaches the knowledge of the fabric of the bones, or the structure and compages of a skeleton, and the diversity of parts in the bone itself now perfect. (3.) Synosteography, which shews the method of connecting one bone to another, with motion or without, with a cartilage or without it.

Sarcology has also a threefold division, viz. (1.) Myology, which treats of the muscle. (2.) Splanchnology, which exhibits a description of the viscera or bowels, and the great organs of animal life, as the lungs, brain, stomach, &c. explaining their nature, connection, site, &c. (3.) Angiology, which teaches the doctrine of the several vessels in a human body, as the arteries, veins, &c. shewing their nature and uses. All which I shall give a concise account of in their proper order.

Osteogony being a description of all the changes a bone undergoes, from its first conception in the womb, to its last state of perfection in the adult skeleton, it naturally falls under the following considerations, viz. (1.) The definition of a bone; which is said to be the hardest, whitest, and lightest part of the body, inflexible and insensible, consisting of a complex substance of a vascular, fibrous, membranous, and cartilaginous nature. (2.) The genesis of a bone; this consisteth of various states and gradations from its origin to its full perfection. For (1.) the first state of a bone is that of a terrestrial nutritious fluid matter flowing among the fluids in ovo, designed for the formation of the other parts of the body. (2.) The parts of this original earthy fluid, at a proper time, begin to cohere, unite, and thus form themselves into very small or fine capillaments,

pillaments, threads, or fibres, soft or porous, which being filled with a lymph of the same nature, they begin to increase, harden, and grow close to one another. (3.) The fibres, thus formed, strike into various directions, and being interwoven in the manner of a web, they constitute a sort of hard, white, broad, elastic substance, called a membrane. (4.) These membranes, as their fibres become gradually hard and dry, begin to consolidate and form hard, thin, white substances, which lie on one another in the manner of Lamellæ, or thin plates, between which run a great number of vessels, carrying fluids proper for moisture and nourishment; which, all together, constitute or make up the white, hard, friable, and elastic substance, called a Cartilage. (5.) Since the largest artery hath the greatest pulsation, and this being in the middle of the bone, it will then first become a Cartilage, which, by degrees, grows harder and more compact, till at last it is perfectly ossified, or arrived to the proper consistence and firmness of a bone; and the blood-vessels, being now compressed on all sides, bring no more blood than is sufficient to supply the place of the decaying particles; they having now obtained their utmost extent, hardness, and solidity. And hence, since bones begin to ossify in the middle parts first, it is easy to understand they will of consequence be there both hardest and smallest; while, on the contrary, they will be more extended towards the extremities, and of a more soft and cartilaginous nature. Thus much for Osteogony.

The next thing I shall give an account of is Osteography, which teaches the fabric of the bones, or the structure and compages of a skeleton.

ton. A skeleton is a system of bones joined together in their respective places, and as they existed in the body ; after all the flesh is boiled off and cleared. For a right understanding of this, it will be necessary to mention the several affections of a bone, and the manner of their articulations. The affections of a bone are of two sorts, viz. Cavities, and Prominencies. The cavities of bones are deep or shallow. A deep cavity is called Cotyle, from the Greek Κοτύλη, Cavitas. The superficial one is called Glene, from the Greek Γληνη. The prominencies of a bone are of two sorts, viz. (1.) An apophysis, or a protuberance made by the fibres of a bone ; and, (2.) an epiphysis, or a small bone set on the extremity of a bigger, which in time unite in one. Both of them are usually on the extremity of the bones, and serve either for the insertion of muscles, or the articulation of the bones. The articulations of the bones are of three kinds, viz. (1.) Diarthrosis, where there is a manifest motion. (2.) Synchondrosis, which is by means of a cartilage, and with a small and obscure motion. (3.) Synarthrosis, without any motion at all.—Diarthrosis is again of three sorts, (1.) Enarthrosis, which is when a large round head of a bone is received into a large cavity, as of the thigh-bone in the Ischium. (2.) Arthro-dia, which is when a flat plane head of a bone is received into a shallow cavity, as of the articulation of the Humeris with the Scapula. (3.) Ginglymas, which is when the bones articulated mutually receive and are received by each other, as that of the Humerus and Cubit.—Synchondrosis, is when the extremities of two bones are joined together by means of an intervening cartilage, as

in

in the vertebræ, &c. where though the motion of all is manifest, yet that of any two is scarce to be perceived.—Synorthrosis is also of three kinds, (1.) Harmonia, which is by a simple contact of the extremities of bones without any mutual ingress, and is designed by a right or oblique line. (2.) Sutura, which is when two bones are mutually indented into each other, and look like the teeth of a saw, as in the articulations of the bones of the skull. (3.) Gomphosis, or Gomphoma, is when one bone is inserted and fastened into another, as the teeth in the jaw-bones. In the Skeleton, I shall take a view of the bones in the following order, viz. of the Skull, the Spine, the Thorax, the Pelvis, the Arms, and the Legs. The bones of the Skull are six, viz. (1.) The Os Frontis, which forms the upper part of the orbits, or two sockets where the eyes are placed, and the forehead; and joins the bones of the Sinciput and Temples, by what is called the Coronal Suture. (2.) and (3.) The Parietalia, or the two bones of the Sinciput, which makes the sides of the skull, and are joined to one another in the crown of the head by the Sutura Sagittalis. (4.) and (5.). The Ossa Temporum, situated in the lower parts of the sides of the skull, and are joined to the Parietalia by the Sutura Squamosa. (6.) The Os Occipitis, which joins the Ossa Parietalia by the Sutura Lambdoidalis.

The lower parts of each temporal bone being thick and broad, is called Os Petrosus; each also have three processes; viz. (1.) The Zygomatic, which runs forward, and unites with the process of the upper jaw-bone, making the bridge called Zygoma under the ear. (2.) The Mamillary or Mastoide process, situated behind.

hind the passage of the ear. (3.) The Styliiform process, which strikes down from the basis of the Skull, like the end of a quill. There are two bones common to the skull and upper-jaw, viz. (1.) The Sphænoides, which is situated in the middle of the skull's basis ; on its lower side it has five apophyses, two called the Pterigoides, or wing-like processes ; two which make the lower and internal part of the orbit of the eyes, and the fifth, a very small one received in a cavity at the farther end of the Vomer. On its inside it has four processes called Clinoides, which form a cavity, in the middle called Sella Turcia. (2.) The Os Ethmoides, which is situated in the middle of the basis of the forehead bone ; in the middle of it, is a small thin process called Crista Galli, from its likeness to the comb of a cock. This bone has its name from the number of small holes in it, which make it like a sieve. From its under side there goes a thin bone, which divides the cavity of the nose into two parts, called Nostrils : the lower edge of this bone is grooved with the Vomer. On each side this partition are the Offa Spongiosa ; the two external plates of which make part of the orbit at the greater Canthus, or corner of the eye.

There are eleven bones in the upper-jaw, five on each side, and one in the middle, viz. The Os Nasi, or bone of the nose.—The Os Unguis.—The Os Mali.—The Os Maxillare, or jaw-bone.—The Os Palati, and the Vomer or share-bone.

The bones of the nose, though they be very small, are of a solid substance, and of a pyramidal figure ; they are all placed on the upper part of the nose, and compose what is called the Bridge.

The

These bones are terminated above by the transversal future, whereby they are joined with the Os Frontis, and on the sides of the two harmonia's,—i. e. one of those futures joins them together, and is in the middle of the nose, and the other unites them with the two jaw-bones.

The French call Os Unguis two bones of the bigness and figure of a nail, placed at the great corner of the eye; they are of a thin substance like a scale, and the smallest bones of the upper-jaw. These bones touch four others, the Os Frontis, the Os Nasi, the Jaw-bone, and that part of the Os Ethmoides which forms the orbit of the eye; though they hold fast neither of those bones, and are but very seldom found in a skeleton, being easily lost in the boiling.

The bones of the cheeks, which are the fifth and sixth bones, are very large, and of an hard and solid substance; their figure is triangular, their middle part is a little prominent outward, and round like an apple. These bones compose the highest part of the cheek, and the lower part of the orbit, and are fastened to the Os Frontis, the Sphænoides, the Jaw-bone, and the Os Petrosum: each of them hath three processes, one forms an eminence, which rising upwards, makes the little corner of the eye; another, advancing towards the nose, makes the greatest part of the lower eyebrow of the orbit; and the third, joining with a prominence of the Os Petrosum, helps towards the formation of the Zigoma.

The jaw-bones are the greatest of all the bones of the face, and the most spongy: they make some part of the cheek contribute to the formation of the inferior part of the orbit; compose the
greatest

greatest part of the palate : and articulate all the upper teeth. They are situated on the side, and under the bones of the Os Malæ, possessing the inferior part of the upper jaw, and they touch the bones of the nose, the palate, the Os Malæ, and those of the orbits.

The two bones of the palate, which are the ninth and tenth bones of the upper jaw, are situated at the bottom of the palate, and make the deepest part of the roof of the mouth : they are joined together by the suture of the palate, which advancing forward near the Dentes Incisores, unite also the two jaw-bones. They are likewise fastened to the Apophyses, Pterigoides, by the Sphænoïdal Suture.

The bone that divides the nostrils into two, is called the Plough-bone, from its likeness to the Coulter of a plough : it is the eleventh bone of the upper jaw, is placed in the middle above the palate, is hard and small, is a single bone, and is joined with the Os Ethmoides and Sphænoïdes, which have both small eminencies that are received in the cavities of the plough-bone, and which thereby strengthen it in his position.

The lower jaw consists of two bones until the seventh year of age, after which they turn into one, joining together in their anterior and middle part by Symphysis without a medium. They serve for a basis to sixteen teeth articulated into them ; their substance is very hard, that they may be strong enough to bite and chew.

The teeth, defined by anatomists, are small hard bones, white and smooth, articulated in the jaws by Gomphosis, and are of the following sorts,
(1.) The Incisores, so called, because they cut
B the

the meat like a knife ; are eight, four in each jaw, placed before the rest outwardly, and in the middle of the others. Their outward surface is like an arch, and the anterior is hollow ; they are sharper and shorter than the rest, and each hath but one single root, which terminates in a point.

(2.) The Canini or Dog-Teeth, so called, because they break the hardest bodies ; there are two in each jaw, one on each side of the Incisores ; they are thick, strong and solid, fastened in their Alveoli by single roots, like the Incisores, but deeper ; for they exceed all the rest in length. The upper dog-teeth are called Eye-Teeth, because part of the nerve, which move the eye, is ramified or branched towards them. (3.) The Molares or Grinders, so called, because with these we grind, as it were, our aliments, to a state fit for digestion in the stomach : there are twenty of them, ten in each jaw, and five on each side. They are large and hard, and increase in bulk, according to their deeper situation in the mouth ; they have divers roots, which serve the better to fasten them in their Alveoli. The lower grinders have but two or three roots, and the upper ones three or four ; because those upper ones being in an hanging position above, have occasion for a great quantity to keep them fixed and firm. From the bones of the Cranium, I descend gradually to those of the Spine.

The Spine is a complex of many bones articulated together, to serve for habitation and rampire to the marrow. These small bones are called Vertebrae, from Verto, to turn, because by their means, the body turns several ways ; of these there are reckoned seven in the neck, twelve in the back,
five

five in the loins, six in the Os Sacrum (which coalesce in adults, and make but one large triangular bone) and four in the Os Coccygis. Each of the Vertebrae hath its body in its internal part, wherewith they support one another; they have all a great foramen through which the Medulla Spinalis passes; all three sorts of processes, four oblique, two transverse, and one acute; and all five epiphyses or appendages, viz. two at their body, two at the extremities of their transverse processes, and one at the end of their acute process. They are likewise all pierced through on their sides for the passage of the nerves that come through them; i. e. that two vertebrae make an hole between them, but one half of the hole appearing in each of them, the other half being hidden in the cartilage, which ties two vertebrae together; if they are not perforated in the middle part, it is because such perforation would weaken them too much. The end of these bones always bends inward, that it may be no inconvenience in setting; but they draw backwards a little for the better extrusion of the excrements, as they do in women at the time of their delivery, to facilitate a passage to the infant.

We come now to the Thorax or Breast; its figure is oval, especially when the Diaphragma moves downwards; it is terminated above by the Clavicles, before by the Sternum, behind by the Vertebrae of the back; on the side by twenty-four ribs, and below by the cartilages of the Costæ Nothæ, and the cartilage Xiphoides. The larger and deeper the cavity of the Thorax is, the parts contained therein move with greater facility, and we are supposed to live longer. It is composed of

the following bones : (1.) The ribs, which are twenty-four in number, and of two sorts, viz. seven true ribs, which have their cartilaginous extremities inserted into the Finus of the Sternum ; and five false ribs, which are shorter and softer, and their extremities tied one to another ; except the last, which is tied to the midriff, or else to the descending oblique muscle. (2.) The Sternum ; in adults, it consists of one bone, but in infants, of several, according to their age ; many of the learned are of opinion that it never exceeds six ; though others pretend to have found eight in some infants, which, by growing together, are frequently reduced to four ; and commonly to three. The Sternum is all that anterior part of the Thorax, which above touches the Clavicles, and ends below at the Cartilage Xiphoides, and laterally both on the right and left is joined to the ends of the ribs before. Its body proceeds forward, but bends towards the ribs, in order to form the round and oval figure of the breast, on which it appears, as if couched. (3.) The Claviculæ or Channel-bones ; these shut the superior part of the Thorax, and fasten the Sternum to the shoulders. There is one on each side, and they both have a transverse situation at the lower part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, a little above the first rib. Their substance is thick, but porous and fungous ; whence it is, that they are often fractured, and, when fractured, sooner reunited than any other bone. Their figure is like a () convex outwardly towards the neck, and a little concave inwardly, that the vessels under them may not suffer compression. The Clavicles help the different motions of the arms, which move
easier

easier backwards and forwards, because supported on these bones as on a basis; they are likewise of great use to hinder the arms from too great an extension forwards.—(4.) The Scapulæ or Shoulder-blades; these are two large and broad bones in form of a scalenous triangle; they are situated on each side of the upper and back part of the Thorax. The broad end is called the Basis, and each hath three processes; one running along the middle, called the Spine, the end of which is called Acromion, and receives the Clavicles: the second is a little below, called Coracoides, from its likeness to a crow's bill: the third is called Cervix, and receives the head of the Humerus, or Arm-bone, in its Sinus.

The Pelvis or Basin of the skeleton, which is formed by the following bones, viz. (1.) The Os Sacrum, and (2.) the Os Coccygis on the hinder part, both already mentioned. (3.) The Ossa Innominata, or nameless bones; which, in infants consist of three separate bones, but in adults they unite, and make but one bone, in each of which they distinguish three parts, viz. (1.) The Os Ilium; it is so called, because it contains the intestine, the Ilium being the greatest of the three; it is articulated with the Os Sacrum by Ginglymos, strengthened by a cartilage, and is a very strong membranous ligament. Its figure is semicircular, having two surfaces, the one internal, filled with one of the Musculi Flexores. (2.) The Os Ischium or Coxendix; in it there are three parts to be considered. Its superior, which makes the greatest part of the Cotyla; its anterior, which makes the greatest part of the Foramen Ovale; and the inferior, in which two processes

are observed ; the one posterior, called the Spine Process, and the other anterior and inferior.—There is also seen a Sinus or Cleft, which gives passage to the Obturator Internus. (3.) The Os Pubis ; this is situated at the middle and interior part of the trunk. Its anterior part is joined by means of a cartilage with its fellow ; its posterior forms one part of the Cotyla.—These three are all joined together by Cartilages, which remain such until the tenth or twelfth year of age, but grow drier with time, till they become so dry, that they seem to make but one bone with the others in adult persons.

In the arm are the following bones, viz. (1.) The Humerus or Shoulder bone ; it is long and round ; it hath an internal cavity all its length which contains the marrow : its figure is not absolutely strait, but a little hollow on the inside, and raised on the outside, for the strengthening of it in its actions. This bone is articulated at both its ends ; the upper end with the Scapula by Arthrodia, and the lower part by Ginglymus with the Cubitus, and by Arthrodia with the Radius. It is also joined by Arthrodia with the Radius, having a prominence at its end, which is received into the cavity placed at the end of the Radius. This articulation causes the motions of the Cubitus inwards and outwards.

(2.) The Ulna, a long and hard bone of the Cubitus or fore arm ; it reaches from the elbow to the wrist : at its upper end it hath two processes, which are received into the fore and hind Sinus's of the extremity of the Humerus ; the external or hindmost is the biggest and longest, called Olecranon, and makes the sharp point of the elbow.

bow. At its lower end it is articulated with the Radius, and the bones of the wrist.

(3) The Radius of this accompanies the Ulna from the elbow to the wrist. In its upper end it receives the outer protuberance of the Humerus in a small cavity which receives the end of the Ulna ; and, in its extremity, it has two Sinus's, which receive the bones of the wrist.

(4.) The bones of the Carpus or wrist : they are little bones, and differ as to their figure and bigness ; are eight in number, placed in two rows, four in each row. The first row is articulated with the Radius, the second with (5.) the bones of the Metacarpus, or back of the hand. These are four long, slender, and unequal bones, each of them having a cavity that contains a marrow. These four bones are joined with the Carpus, by a strong connection, by means of many cartilaginous ligaments, which allows them but an obscure motion ; and with the fingers by Arthrodia ; each of them having a round head at their end, which enters into the Glenoide cavity, placed at the end of the first bone of the fingers.

(6.) The bones of the fingers : they are fifteen, three in each finger, placed in three ranks, called Phalanxes, from their resemblance to the ranks in battle-array.

The first rank is of larger bones than the second, and the second than the third, which is the smallest, and whose extremities end in a semi-circle or crescent.

The figure of these bones is hollow on the inside for the convenience of flexion, convex on the outside for strength sake, and a little flattened on the inside

inside, that they might not hurt the tendons of the Hexores, and for the better bending the fist.

They are joined together by *Ginglymus*, all of them having both little bones, and little cavities, which reciprocally receive one another; their articulation with the *Metacarpus* is by *Arthrodia*.

Each finger has likewise ligaments the whole length, on the inside, and these ligaments tie these bones mutually together.

The first finger is called the *Thumb*, and is bigger and stronger than the rest. The second is called the *Index*, because we make use of it when we point at any thing. The third is called the *Middle Finger*, by reason of its situation, and is the longest of them all. The fourth is called *Annularis*, because the ring is worn upon it; and the fifth *Auricularis*, because, being little and pointed, some commonly use it to cleanse their ears of fordes.

I shall conclude this Treatise with an account of the bones of the lower limb, which are those of the leg; they are very analagous to those of the arm; for

(1.) In the thigh there is one large bone answering to the *Humerus*. At its upper end it has three *Epiphyfes*; the first is the large round head, by which it is articulated in the *Acetabulum* of the *Coxendix*; the second is called the *Trochanter Major*, and the third the *Trochanter Minor*. The lower end of this bone is articulated by the *Ginglymus*, with

(2.) The *Tibia*; this is the largest bone of the leg, hollow within, its whole length, to contain the

the marrow, situated on the inside of the leg, articulated at both its ends by *Ginglymus*, above, with the *Femur*; and below, with one of the bones of the *Tarsus*, called *Astragalus*. It is also joined at both its ends, but laterally by *Arthrodia*, with

(3.) The *Fibula* or *Perone*: these two, i. e. the *Tibia* and the *Fibula*, answer to the *Ulna* and *Radius* of the cubit; and their articulations with each other are much the same.

(4.) The *Patella* or *Knee-pan*; it is a little bone, and lies under the tendons of the muscles which extend the leg, and serves as a pulley to facilitate their motion.

(5.) The *Tarsus*; it is the first and largest part of the foot; composed of seven bones, four of which have distinct names, and the three others only that of *Cuneiformia*.

The first is *Astragalus*, articulated under the bones of the leg, and which has six several surfaces.

The second is *Calcaneum* or *Heel-bone*, the greatest and most porous of all the bones of the *Tarsus*, and situated at the posterior part of the foot.

In this bone the tendon *Achilles*, the biggest and strongest of all the tendons, is inserted. It is doubly joined with the *Astragalus*, and also by a flat head with the *Os Cuboides*.

The third is the *Os Scaphoides* or *Naviculare*, from its resemblance to a little boat; it has a pretty large cavity that goes from one of its ends to the other, for the insertion of the large head of the *Astragalus*, which joins them both strongly together;

together ; and to the three protuberances, found on the other side of this cavity, the three last bones of the Tarsus are articulated.

The Os Cuboides is the fourth bone of the Tarsus, and is situated before the Calcaneum ; to which it is joined by an unequal surface, and articulated with the seventh bone of the Tarsus, whose fifth, sixth, and seventh bones are called Cuneiformia, because they have the figure of a wedge that cleaves wood.

These three bones, although the same in figure, differ moreover in magnitude , for one of them is greater than the rest, another of a middle size, and the other is the least of all. They are all three articulated with the Os Scaphoides by one of their ends ; and by the other, they do one of them support one of the bones of the Metatarsus, the two others being supported by the Os Cuboides.

(6.) The Metatarsus or back of the foot ; it consists of five bones, situated sideways to one another, for the sustaining each of them a toe ; they are compactly joined together at that end where they are united with the Tarsus, but they separate from one another in the middle, for the insertion of the Musculi Interossei.

They are convex outwardly, hollow within, long and slender, and end with a little head, which, entering the cavity at the end of the first Phalanx of the toes, unite them together by Arthrodia. They differ in magnitude, like the bones of the Tarsus, and have at their slenderest end an head covered with a little cartilage, for the freer motion of the toes.

(7.) The

(7) The bones of the toes ; there are fourteen, two to the great toe, and three for each of the four others, distributed into three phalanxes or ranks, like those of the fingers

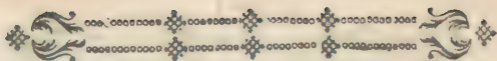
Those of the first order or rank, are greater than those of the second ; those of the second are less, and so of the rest.

They are of the same figure as those of the hand, convex without, and concave within ; and are articulated with the Metatarsus by Arthrodia and by Ginglymus, with one another.

(8.) The *Ossa Sefamoidea*, like grains of *Sesamum* ; their number is uncertain, although we commonly count twelve of them in each hand, and the same in each foot : those bones, small as they are, not only serve to strengthen the joints, and hinder luxation, but their principal use is to serve as pullies to the tendons of the muscles which go to the fingers, in order to keep them in their due places, and hinder them from falling upon the joint.







A
C A T A L G O U E
O F
CHYMICALS AND GALENICALS,
I N

L A T I N,
A C E T. Dist.
 Scillit,
Adianth. Alb.
 Nig.
Ærugo Æris Ang.
 Gall.
Æthiops Mineral.
 Vegetab.
Agaricus
Aloes Barbad,
 Hepatic.
 Succ. Opt.
Alum. Com.
 Rup.
 Uff.
Ambragryfea
Amygd. Amar.
 Dulc.
Antihect. Poter.
Antimon. Crud.
 pp.

E N G L I S H.
V I N E G A R Distilled
 of Squills
Maiden Hair White
 Black
Verdigrease English
 French
Æthiops Mineral
 Vegetable
Agaric
Aloes Barbadoes
 Hepatic
 Succotrine best
Allum Common
 Roch
 Burnt
Ambergrease
Almonds Bitter
 Sweet
Antihectic of Poterius
Antimony Crud
 Prepared

Aq. Absinth. Comp.	Water Wormwood Comp.
Alex. Simp.	Alexiterial Simple
Spirit	Spirituos
c. Acet.	with Vinegar
Bryon. Comp.	Bryony Compound
Castorei	Castor
Chamom. Comp.	Chamomile Comp.
Cinnam, Simp.	Cinnamon Simple
Spirit.	Spirituos
Cort. Aur. Simp.	Orange Peel Simple
Spirit.	Spirituos
Epidemica	Plague
Flor. Aurant.	Orange Flower
Samb.	Elder Flower
Fort. Comp.	Fortis Compound
Dup.	Double
Simp.	Simple
Gentian Comp.	Gentian Compound
Hyssopi	Hyssop
Junip. Comp.	Juniper Compound
Lactis Alex.	Milk Alexiterial
Lavend.	Lavender
Mellis Odor.	Honey Aromatic
Simp.	Simple
Menth. Piper. Simp.	Pepper-mint Simple
Spirit.	Spirit.
Vulg. Simp.	Mint Simple
Spirit.	Spirituos
Mirabilis	Wonderful
Nephritic.	Against the Gravel
Nuc. Mosch.	Nutmeg
Piper Jamaic.	Jamaica Pepper
Pæoni. Comp.	Piony Compound
Pulegii Simp.	Penny-royal Simple
Spirit.	Spirituos

Aq. Raphan Comp.	Wat. Horse Radice Com.
Regia	Regia
Regin Hungar.	Hungary
Rosar. Damas.	Damask Rose
Rutæ	Rue
Saphirina	Saphirina
Sem Anisi Comp.	Aniseed Compound
Cardam.	Cardamon Seed
Carni	Caraway Seed
Styptic. Regal.	Royal Styptic
Sulp. <i>vel Gas Sulp.</i>	Sulphur <i>or Gas Sulp.</i>
Vitriol. Cærul.	Vitriol Roman
Vulnerar.	Atquebuscade
Argent. Viv.	Quicksilver
Arsenic. Alb.	Arsenic White
Fluv.	Yellow
Auric. Jud.	Jews Ears
Aurum. Musiv.	Mosaic Gold
Axung. Ursi.	Fat of the Bear
Viper.	Viper
Bacc. Junip.	Juniper Berries
Laurii	Bayberries
Bals. Anodyn.	Balsam Anodyne
Capaiva	Capivi
Gilead.	Gilead
Guaiacin.	Guaic
Locatell.	Locatellus's
Peruv.	Peru
Succin.	Amber
Sulph. Simp.	Sulphur Simple
Anis.	with Oil of Aniseed
Tereb.	Turpentine
Tolut.	Turpentine
Traumatic.	Tolu
	Vulnerary

Bals. Veride	Balsam Green
Bazoar Mineral.	Bezoar Mineral
Bol Armen.	Bol Armenian
Com.	Common
Gallic.	French
Borax	Borax
Calx Antim. <i>vel</i> A. D.	Diaphoretic Antimony
Cantharides	Spanish Flies
Canella Alba	Winter's Bark
Cap. Papav. Alb.	White Poppy-heads
Cassia Fist.	Cassia Fistula
Lignea	Bark
Castor. N. A.	Castor New England
Russ.	Russia (Seed
Cataplasin. e Cymino	Cataplasin of Cummin-
Maturans	Ripening
Caustr. Antim.	Caulic Antimonial
Com. Fort.	Strong Common
Mitius	Weak Ditto
Lunas.	Lunar
Cera Alb.	Wax White
Flav.	Yellow
Cerat. Alb.	Cerat White
Citrin.	Yellow
Epulotic.	'Turners
Mercur.	Mercurial
Cim. Mart.	Steel Filings
c. Acet pp.	Prepared with Vineg,
Sulph. pp.	Sulphur
Tart. pp.	Tartar
Chel. Cancer.	Crabs Claws
pp.	Prepared
Cinnab. Antimon.	Cinnabar of Antimony
pp.	Prepared
Fact.	Artificial

Cinnab. Nativ.

pp.

Cochinell.

Colocoth. Vitriol.

Colocynth.

Conf. Alkerm.

Cardiac.

Paulina

Conf. Absinth.

Aurant.

Cochlear.

Cynosb.

Lavend.

Lujulæ

Rosar. Rub.

Rutæ

Corallina

pp.

Corall. Alb.

Rub.

pp.

Corn. Cerv. Calc.

pp.

Cort. Aurant.

Granator.

Guaiaci

Limon.

Peruv. Opt.

Secund.

Parv.

Sassafr.

Crem. Tart.

Cretæ pp.

Gallic.

Croc. Anglican.

Cinnabar Native

Prepared

Cochineal

Colcothar of Vitriol

Bitter Apple

Confection of Alkermes

Cordial

Paulina

Conserve of Wormwood

Orange Peel

Scurvy Grass

Hips

Lavender

Wood-sorrel

Red Roses

Rue

Sea Moss

Prepared

Coral White

Red

Prepared

Hartshorn Calcinated

Prepared

Bark Orange

Pomegranate

Guaicum

Lemon

Peruvian Best

Second

Small

Sassafras

Cream of Tartar

Chalk Prepared

French

English Saffron

Croc Antim. <i>vel Met.</i>	Crocus of Antimony
Lot.	Washed.
Mart. Aper.	Martis Opening.
Astring.	Astringent
Cubebæ	Cubebs
Eau de Luce	Eau de Luce
Ebor. Raf.	Ivory Shavings
Uft.	Burned
Elaterium	Elaterium
Elect. e Bacc. Lauri.	Electuary of Bayberries
Caryocott.	Clove and Caustus
e Cassia	of Cassia
Lenitiv.	Lenitive
e Scammon.	of Scammony
e Scordio.	of Scordium
Elix. Aloes <i>vel Propriet.</i>	Elixir of Aloes <i>or Prop.</i>
Antiven.	Antivenereal
Hypochond.	Hypochondriac
e Myrrh. Comp.	of Myrrh Compound
Paregor.	Paregoric <i>or Asthmatic</i>
Proprietat. Tart.	Proprietatis Tartariz.
Salutis	of Health
Vitæ	of Life
Vitriol. Acid.	Vitriol Acid
Dulc.	Sweet
Myns.	Mynsicht's
Uterin.	Uterine
Emp. Adhæsiv.	Plaster Sticking
ex Am. c. Merc.	Ammoniac <i>with Mer.</i>
Anodyn.	Anodyne
Attrahens	Drawing
e Boli	Bole
Cephalic	Cephalic
c Eupherb.	with Euphorbium
Cicut. c. Ammon.	Hemlock with Amm.
Com. <i>vel Diach. Simp</i>	Com. <i>or diach. Simp.</i>

Emp.Com. cum Gum.
Merc.

Plaister Com. with Gums
Mercury

e Cymino
Flos Unguent.
ad Herniam
Melilot.
Minio Rub.
e Mucilagibus
Oxycroceum
Paracels.
Roborans
e Sapon.
Stomach.
Vesicat. *vel Episp.*

Epithem Vesicat.

Ess. Ambragryf.

Aurant.

Bergamot

Limon

Extr. Absinth.

Cathar. *v. Pil Rud.*

Cort. Peruv. Durum.
Molle

Croci

Gentian.

Glycyrrhizæ

Helleb. Nig.

Jalap

Lign. Campechensis

Guaiac. Durum
Molle

Rutæ

Sabinæ

Thebaic.

Flor. Antim.

Balaust.

Cummin

Flower of Ointments

Against Ruptures

Melilot

Red Lead

Mucilages

Oxycroceum

Paracelsus's

Strengthening

Soap

Stomach

Blistering or *Epispastic*

Blistering Epithem.

Essence of Ambergrice

Oranges

Bergamot

Lemons

Extract of Wormwood

Cathartic or *Pills Rud.*

Bark Hard

Soft

of Saffron

Gentian Root

Liquorice

Hellebore Black

Jalap

Logwood

Guaiacum Wood Hard
Soft

Rue Leaves

Savin Leaves

Thebaic

Flowers of Antimony

Balaustines

Flor. Benzoin.

Chamomel.

Lavend.

Martial

Stæchad.

Sulph.

Lot.

Fol. Dict. Cret.

Malab.

Mari Syriaci

Rofar. Rub.

Senæ Alex.

Gallæ

Gran. Parad.

Gum. Aloes

Ammon.

Ammon. Colat.

Arabic. Opt.

Sorts

Asafoet. Opt.

Secund.

Bdellium

Benzoin.

Caranna

Elemi

Colat.

Euphorb.

Galban.

Col. Ver.

Guaiaci

Gutt. Gamb.

Juniper

Labdan.

Lacc. Seed

Shell

Flowers of Benjamin

Chamomile

Lavender

Steel

Stæchas Arabian

Sulphur

Washed

Leaves of Ditany of Candy

Indian Leaf

Syrian Mastick

Roses Red

Sena from Alexandria

Galls

Grains of Paradise

Gum Aloes

Ammoniac

Ammoniac Purified

Arabic Best

in Sorts

Asafoetida Best

Second

Bdellium

Benjamin

Caranna

Elemi

Purified

Euphorbium

Galbanum

Purified

Guaiacum

Gumboge

Juniper

Labdanum

Lac Seed

Shell

Gum. Lacc. Stick	Gum Lac Stick
Maftich.	Maftich
Myrrhæ Opt.	Myrrh Belf
Secund.	Second
Oliban.	Olibanum
Opoponax	Opoponax
Sagapen.	Sagapenum
Scammon. Alep.	Scammony Aleppo
Smyrna	Smyrna
Sarcocoll.	Sarcocol
Senica	Senica
Styrax Calam.	Storax Calamita
Colat.	Purified
Liquid.	Liquid
Tacama.	Tacamahac
Colat.	Purified
Tragac.	Tragacanth
Gutt. Vitæ	Drops of Life
Hepar Sulph.	Liver of Sulphur
Hord. Gall.	Barley French
Perlat.	Pearl
Ichthyocolla L. S.	Isinglass Long Staple
S. S.	Short Staple
Lap. Bezoar Occid.	Bezoar Occidental
Orient.	Oriental
Calaminar.	Calamine
pp.	Prepared
Contrayerv.	Contrayerva Balls
Gascoign.	Gascoign's do.
de Goa	Goa Stone
Hæmat.	Blood Stone
pp.	Prepared
Hybern.	Irish Slate
Internalis	Infernal Stone
Medicament.	Medicinal

Lap. Tutiae	Tutty
pp.	Prepared
Laud. Lond.	London Laudanum
Lig. Aloes	Aloes Wood
Tinct. Campech.	Liver of Logwood
Guaiaci Raf.	Guaiacum Shavings
Rhodii Raf.	Rose Wood do.
Sant. Citrin. Raf.	Yellow Saunders do.
Rub. Raf.	Red do. do.
Sassafr.	Sassafras Wood
Raf.	Shavings
Linim. Alb.	Liniment White
Sapon. <i>vel</i> <i>Opodeldoo</i>	Soap <i>or</i> <i>Opodeldoo</i>
Tripharm.	of 3 Ingredients
Litharg. Auri	Litharge of Gold
Lix. Sapon.	Lie of Soap
Tart. <i>vel</i> <i>Ol. T. per D.</i>	Tartar
Magist. Bismuth.	Magistery of Bismuth
Magnesia Alb.	Magnesia Alba
Manna Flakey	Manna Flakey
Opt.	Best
Sorts	in Sorts
Commun.	Common
Margarit Ragg.	Pearls
pp.	Prepared
Mel Angl.	Honey English
Ægyptiac.	Ægyptian
Elatines	of Fluellin
Elleb.	Hellebor
Rosaceum	Roses
Solutiv.	Solute
Merc. Alcalifat.	Mercury Alcalized
Calc. <i>vel</i> <i>Præp. sc.</i>	Calcined
Corallinus	Coralinus

Mer. Corall. Arc.	Merc. Corallinum Arcan.
Cor. Rub. <i>vel</i> <i>Præ. R.</i>	Corrosive Red <i>or R. P.</i>
Dulc.	Sweet
pp.	Prepared
Emetic. Flav.	Yellow
Præcipitit. Alb	Precipitate White
Virid.	Green
Sublimat. Corros.	Sublimate Corrosive
Mithrid. <i>vel</i> <i>Conf. Dam.</i>	Mithridate <i>or</i> <i>Conf. Da.</i>
Milleped. pp.	Millepedes Prepared
Moschus	Musk
Nard. Celtica	Spikenard Celtic
Ind.	Indian
Nitrum Purificat.	Salt Petre Purified
Vitriol.	Vitriolated
Nux Vomica.	Vomiting Nut
Ocul. Cancer.	Crabs Eyes
pp.	Prepared
Ol. Absinth. Chym.	Oil of Wormwood
Amygd. Dul.	Almonds Sweet
Anethi	Dill
Anisi	Anniseed
Aurant.	Oranges
Buxi	Box
Camphor.	Camphor
Carui	Caraway
Caryoph.	Cloves
Ceræ	Wax
Chamom. Chym.	Camomile Chym.
Galenic.	Galenic.
Cinnamom	Cinnamon
Capaiv. Comp.	Capaiva Comp.
C. C.	Hartshorn
Cymini	Cummin
Excessrens.	Exeter

Ol. Fennic. Com:
Dulc.

Hyperici
Hyssopi
Junip.
Lateritum
Lavend.
Laurin. Fland.
Lilliorium
Limon.
Lini Com.
S. I.
Lumbricor.
Macis per Expr.
Majorana
Menth. Piper.
Myrrh. per Deliq.
Mucilag.
Nuc. Mosch.
Olivar. Com.
Opt.

Origan.
Palmæ
Petrol. Barbr
Petroselin
Puleg.
Rhod.
Rorismar.
Rosar.
Rutæ
Sabinæ
Salviæ
Sambuc.
Sassafr.
Sinap.

Oil Fennel Common
Sweet

St. John's Wort
Hyssop
Juniper
Bricks
Lavender
Bay Berries
Lillies
Lemons
Linseed Common
Cold Drawn
Earth Worms
Mace per Expression
Marjoram
Pepper Mint
Myrrh by Resolution
Mucilages
Nutmegs
Olives Common
Best

Origanum
Palm
Tar Barbadoes
Parsley
Penny-Royal
Rhodium
Rosemary
Roses
Rue
Savin
Sage
Elder
Sassafras
Mustard Seed

Ol. Succin. Com.
Rect.

Tereb. Com.

Thymi
Limon

Viper.

Virid.

Opium

Os Sepiæ

Oxymel ex Allio.
Scilliticum
Simplex

Phil. Lond.

Pil. Aromat.

Benedict.

Ecphractic

Fœtid.

Gummos.

Mathæi

Mercur.

Ruffi

Sapon.

Starkei

Stomach. c. Gum.

e Styrace

e Succin.

Piper Alb.

Guinea

Jamaic.

Long.

Pix Burgund.

Plumb. Alb.

Rub.

Nig.

Oil of Amber Common
Rectified

Turpentine Common

Thyme

Lemonated

Viper

Green

Opium

Scuttle Fish Bone

Oxymel Garlick

Squills

Simple

London Philonium

Pills Aromatic

Blessed

Ecphractic

Asafœtida

Gum

Mathew's

Mercurial

Ruffus's

Soap

Starkey's (Gums

Stomachic with

Storax

Amber

Pepper White

Guinea

Jamaica

Long.

Burgundy Pitch

Lead White

Red

Black

B

Potest. Succin. &c.	Powd. Ambers, &c.
Amygd.	Almonds
Anis	Anniseed
Antilyfs.	Against the Bite of a Mad Dog
Ari Comp.	Arum Compound
Bazilicus	Royal
Bezoardicus	Bezoar
e Bolo Com. c Opio	Bole Com. with and
f. Opio	without Opium
Carui	Caraway
e Cerussa Comp.	Cerufs Compound
e Chel. Can. Comp.	Crabs Claws Com.
in Balls	in Balls
Colocynth.	Bitter Apple
Contrayer. Comp.	Contrayerva Com.
Cornachin.	Cornachin
Cort. Peru. Opt.	Peruv. Bark Best
Second.	Second
Curcum.	Tumeric
Cymini	Cummin Seed
Diapent.	Sanicle
Enulæ	Elicampane
Equin. Arom.	Horse Spice
Fœnugr.	Fenugreek
Gascoign.	Gascoigns
Gentian.	Gentian Root
Glycyrrhz. Com.	Liquorise Common
Opt.	Best
Elleb. Alb.	White Hellebore
Jalapii	Jalap
Ipecac.	Ipecacuanha
Lini	Linseed
e Myrrh. Comp.	Myrrh Compound
Rub. Tinct.	Madder

Pulv. Salop.	Powd. Salop
Sent. Rub.	Red Saunders
e Scam. Comp.	Scammony Comp.
e Sena Comp.	Sena Compound
Serp. Virg.	Virginian Snake
Stann	Tin (Root
Sternu. <i>vel</i> Cephalic	Sneezinger <i>Cephalic</i>
e Suc. Comp.	Amber Compound
	Tragacanth Ditto
Valerian.	Valerian
Viper.	Vipers
Rad. Anchusæ	Roots Alkanet
Angelic. Hysp.	Angelica Spanish
Ari	Arum
Arist. Long.	Birthwort Long
Rotund.	Round
Afari	Afarabacca
Bistort.	Bistort
Calam. Aromat.	Sweet Scented Flag
Cassamun.	Cassamunair
Chiræ.	China
Contrayerv.	Contrayerva
Curcumæ	Turmeric
Dict. Cret.	Dittany of Candy
Enulæ Camp.	Ellicampane
Eringii	Eringo
Cond.	Preserved
Galang.	Galangal
Gentian.	Gentian
Guizang.	Ginseng
Glycyrrhizæ	Liquorice
Elleb. Alb.	Helebores White
Nigr.	Black
Hermodact.	Hermodactils
Jalapii	Jalap

Rad. Ipecac.	Roots Ipecacuanha
Irid. Flor.	Orris
Mei Athh.	Spignel
Pimpinell. Saxif.	Barnet Saxifrage
Pæon.	Piony
Pyrethri	Pellitory of Spain
Rhei Turkey	Rhubarb Turkey
E. Ind. Opt.	Indian Best
Secund.	Second
Rub. Tinct.	Madder
Sarsaparill.	Sarsaparilla
Incis	Incis
Scillar.	Squills
Siccat.	Dried
Serpent. Virg.	Virgian Snake
Torment.	Tormentil
Turpeth.	Turbith
Valerian. Sylv.	Valerian Wild
Zedoariæ	Zedoary
Zingib.	Ginger
Cond.	Preserved
Regulus. Antim.	Regulus of Antimony
Resin. Aloes	Resin of Aloes
Cort. Peruv.	Bark
Flav.	Yellow
Guaiac.	Guaiacum
Jalapii	Jalap
Nig.	Black
Scammon.	Scammony
Rob. Sambuc.	Elder Berries
Sacc. Saturni	Sugar of Lead
Sago	Sago
Sal. Absinth.	Salt Wormwood
Ammon. Crud.	Ammoniac Common
Cathart. Amal.	Purging Bitter

Sal. Diureticus	Salt Diuretic
Enixum	Tin
Jovis	Enixum of Paracelsus
Glaub. Opt.	Glaubers Best
Secund.	Second
Nitri	Perre
Polychrest	of Many Virtues
Prunell.	Prunel
Rochell.	Rochell
Succin. Vol.	Amber Volatile
Tart.	Tartar
Viper Vol.	Vipers Volatile
Vitriol.	Vitriol
Vol. Ammon.	Ammoniac Volatile
Lavend.	with Lavender
Vol. C. C.	Hartshorn Volatile
Salop	Salop
Sang. Dracon Opt.	Dragons Blood Best
Secund.	Second
Sapo Amygd.	Soap Almonds
Castill.	Castile
Nig.	Black
Tart.	Tartar
Ven.	Venice
Scæn. vel Junc. Odorat.	Squinanch or Sweet Rush
Sem. Acetos	Seed Sorrel
Anameos	Bishops Weed
Amomi	Amomum
Anethi	Dill
Angelic	Angelic
Anisi	Anniseed
Cardam. Min.	Cardamon the Less
Cartham.	Ballard Saffron
Carui	Caraway
Citrulli	Citruls

Sem. Coriand.	Seed Coriander
Cucumer.	Cucumber
Curcurbit	Cucurbit
Cydonior.	Quince
Cymini	Cummin
Dauc. Com.	Carrot Common
Cret.	of Crete
Fœnic. Duk.	Fennel Sweet
Fænugr.	Fenugreek
Lini	Linseed
Melon.	Melons
Papav.	Poppies White
Petros. Com.	Parsley Common
Maced.	Macedonian
Pœon.	Piony
Santon.	Worm
Sefeloes	Heath Wort
Staph. Agr.	Staph. Agre
Thlaspio	Treacle Mustard
Urticæ	Nettle
Sevum. Cervin.	Dears Suet
Siliq. Hirfuita	Cow Itch
Spec. Aromat.	Species Aromatic
Hiera Picra	Hiera Picra
e Scord. cum Opio	Scordium with Opium
fine Opio	without Opium
pro Ther. And.	for Venice Treacle
Sperm. Ceti	Seed of a Whale
Spt. Alkerm.	Spirit of Alkermes
Benzoin.	Benjamin
Castorei	Castor
Croci	Saffron
Cochlear. Aur.	Scurvy Grass
	Golden
Simp.	Simple

Spt. O. C. per Se
cum Calc.

Succin.
Fuliginis
Junip.
Lavend. Comp.
Simp.

Mell
Menthæ
Mindereri
Nitri Dulc.
Fortis
Glauber.
Sal. Ammon.
Dulc.
Dulcis
Mar. Glaub.

Succin.
Tereb.
Vin. Camp.
Rect.
Vitriol Dulcis
Fort. vel. Ol.
Vitr.
Tenuis

Vol Aromat.
Fœtid.

Spongia

Ust.

Succin. Alb.
Com.
pp.

Succin. Acaciæ
Glycyrrh.
Kerm.

Spirit of Hartshorn
with Lime

Amber
Soot
Juniper
Lav. Compound
Simple

Honey
Mint
Mündereus's
Nitro Sweet
Strong
Glaubers
Sal Ammoniac
Sweet

Sweet
Sea Salt
Amber
Turpentine
Wine Camphor.
Rectified
Vitriol Sweet
Strong or Oil of
Vitriol

Weak
Volatile Arom.
Fetid

Spunge

Burnt

Amber White
Common
Prepared

Juice of Sloes
Liquorice
Kermes

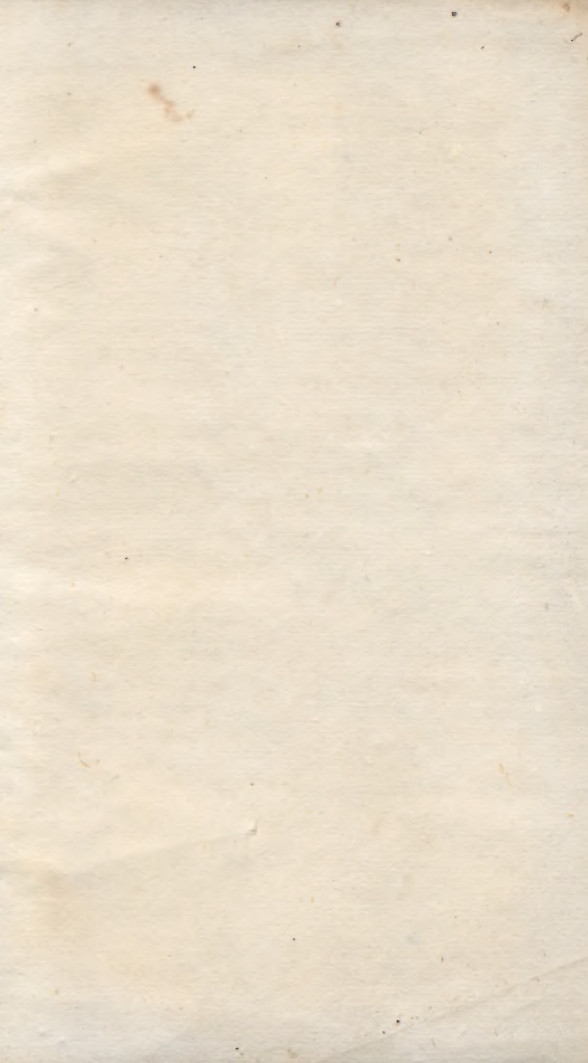
Succ. e Spin. Cerv.	Juice of Buckthorn
Sulph. Præcip. vel Lac.	Sulphur Precipitated or
Sulph.	Milk of Sulphur
Vivum	of Life
Syr. ex Allio	Syrup of Garlic
Althæa	Marshmallows
Aurant.	Orange Peel
Balsamic.	Balsamic (ers
Caryoph.	Clove Gillyflower
Croci	Saffron
Cydonior	Quinces
Limon. Suoc.	Lemon Juice
e Meconio vel	Meconium or Di-
Diacodium	acodium
Mororum	Mulberries
Papav. Errat.	Poppies Wild
Pectoralis	Pectoral
Pœon Comp.	Piony Compound
Rhabarb.	Rhubarb
Rosar Sol.	Roses Solutive
Rub. Icæi	Raspberries
Sëillir.	Squills
Simplex	Simple
e Spin Cerv.	Buckthorn
Violar	Violets
Zingiberis	Ginger
Tabellæ Cardialgicæ	Cardialgic Lozenges
Tamarind. Nig.	Tamarinds Black
Rub.	Red
Tart. Emetic.	Tartar Emetic
Rub.	Red
Solub.	Soluble
Vitriolat.	Vitriolated

Terra Japon.	Earth of Japan
Lem ia	Lemnos
Sigillat.	Sealed
Tereb. e Chio	Turpentine Chio
Com.	Common
Cypress	Cyprus
Vener.	Venice
Test. Ostr. Calc.	Oyster Shells Calcined
PP.	Prepared
Thus	Frankincense
Tinc. Amara	Tinct. Bitter
Antimon.	Antimony
Aromat.	Aromatic
B.M. Tolut.	Balsam Tolu
Benzoin.	Benjamin
Cantharid.	Cantharides
Cardam.	Cardamons
Castor. N. A.	Castor New Eng.
Russ.	Russia
Cinnam.	Cinnamon
Corail.	Coral
Cort. Peruv. Simp.	Bark Simple
Vol.	Volatile
Croci	Saffron
Euphorb.	Euphorbium
Flor. Martial.	Flowers of Steel
Fulgis	Soot
Guaiacin. Vol.	Guaiacum Volatile
Jalapii	Jalap
Mart. Myns.	Steel Myusicht's
in Spt. Salis	in Sp. of Sea Salt
Helleb. Nit.	Hellebor Black
Myrrh. Simp.	Myrrh Simple
c. Aloes	with Aloes
Rhei Spirit.	Rhubarb Spirituous

Tinct. Rhei Vinos.	Tincture Rhubarb in Wine
Sacra	S. cred
Sal. Tart.	Salt of Tartar
Saturnina	Lead
Senæ	Sena
Serpent. Virg.	Snake Root
Stomach.	Stomachic
Stryptic. Nov. Pharm.	Stryptic New Pharm.
Eaton.	Eatons
Helvet.	Helvetius's
Succini	Amber
Sulph.	Sulphur
Terra Japon.	Japan Earth
Thebaic. vel La Liq.	Thebaic or L'q. Laud
Valerian. Simp.	Valerian Simple
Volat.	Volatile
Veratri	White Hellebor
Troch. Alb. Rhaf.	Troches white of Rhafes
e Bech. Alb.	Pectoral White
Nigr.	Black
de Myrrh	Myrrh
e Nitro	Nitre
e Scilla	Squills
e Sulph.	Sulphur
e Terra Japon.	Japan Earth
Viperar.	Vipers
Vermillion	Vermillion
Vin. Aloes Alcalin.	Wine Alkaline of Aloes
Amar.	Bitter
Antimon.	Antimonial
Chalyb.	Steel
Croceum	Saffron
Ipecac.	Ipecacuanha
Scillit.	Squills
Viper.	Viper

Viper. Sicc.	Vipers Dried
Vitriol. Alb.	Vitriol White
Rom.	Roman
Virid.	Green
Calcin.	Calcined
Vit. Antim. vel Stibium	Glass of Antim. or Stib.
Cerat.	Prepared with Wax
Ung. Ægyptiacum	Ointment Ægyptian
Alb. Camp.	White Camphorated
ex Althaea	Marshmallows
Basilic. Flav.	Basilicon Yellow
Nig.	Black
Virid.	Green
Coeruleum. Fort.	The Stronger Blue
Mitius	Milder Blue
Flor. Samb.	Elder Flowers
e Gum. Elemi vel Lin.	Gum Elemi or Linim.
Arcocii.	Arceus
Merc. Præcipitit.	Mercury Precipitate
Nervinum	Nerve
Nicotian.	Tobacco
Populn.	Poplar
Rub. Defice.	Red Dying
Sambuc. Vir.	Elder Green
Saturninum	Lead
Simpl. vel. Pomat.	Simple or Soft Pom.
e Sulph.	Sulphur
Tripharm. vel Nutr.	3 Incred. or Nutritum
Tutiz	Tutty
ad Vesicat.	Blistering
Viride vel Martiat.	Green or Soldiers
Zibethum	Civet.





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